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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)
Established in 1967

Clark to abolish multiculturalism

The Toronto Star of December 30, 1977, on the front page, published a Canadian Press news report under the headline: "Joe Clark: 'Here's what I would do if I were PM'".

The following paragraph will be of concern to all Canadians of non-English, non-French origin:

"Clark vowed to reorganize and trim the federal bureaucracy. He said he would take a hard look at abolishing the departments of fitness and amateur sport, multiculturalism and urban affairs".

Senator Paul Yuzyk, of Manitoba, urges the ethnic press and organizations of the ethnic groups of non-English, non-French cultural backgrounds, who form nearly one-third of the Canadian population, to protest strongly to Joe Clark, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Senator Yuzyk draws attention to the multicultural policy that was adopted by the Progressive Conservative party at the General Meeting of the Party, March 17-19, 1974. Outlining a much more intensive program of implementing multiculturalism than the Liberal government, the policy document **Multiculturalism** (PCHQ-1800-25-11), in paragraph 10 states "Legislation would be enacted to ...e) Establish a **separate Ministry of State for Cultural Opportunity** to implement a wider range of multicultural policies".

This is the party platform that can be changed only at a party convention; Joe Clark is clearly overstepping his authority in this matter.

Some currencies cancelled

New Delhi, Jan. 16 - The Indian Government last night took high currency notes out of circulation in a shock move which political observers said could be aimed at depleting the funds of opposition parties.

The Government, at an emergency Cabinet meeting, demonetized the 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupee notes. A presidential proclamation decreed that the notes would cease to be legal tender immediately.

Banks will close throughout India today and holders of the demonetized notes will only be able to cash them at certain branches of the Reserve Bank and other state-owned banks tomorrow and Thursday. But they will be required to make a declaration stating how, when and where they acquired the notes.

Samachar news agency said the ruling Janata Party took the step to prevent the illicit use of high denomination notes for financing transactions harmful to the Government.

[Reuter]

Desai on nuclear issue

New Delhi, Jan. 17 (Samachar): There is no change in India's stand not to sign the nuclear non proliferation treaty or accept full scope safeguards, involving the throwing open of all its nuclear plants for international inspection, so long as there is discrimination between the nuclear haves and the nuclear have-nots.

This is understood to have been made clear by the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, in an interview to British Press Correspondents who have accompanied their Prime Minister, James Callaghan in his official visit to India.

India could modify its present stand only if certain conditions were fulfilled. These were: complete test ban treaty to cover all types of tests, progressive reduction and eventual elimination of the existing stockpile of atomic weapons by the nuclear-halves, and reciprocity in regard to inspection facilities of Nuclear plants.

The prime Ministers' observations were designed to set at rest any doubts whether the government's views on the subject President, Jimmy Carter and the British Prime Minister, James Callaghan.

Mr. Desai said that he was not worried about the negotiations now under way for a nuclear deal between France and Pakistan.

In reply to a question, Mr. Desai said that the Government had been trying to establish contact with the leaders of the Rhodesian freedom movement so that they might all sink their differences and put up a United fight. India was committed to the establishment of majority rule there like the U.S.A. and the U.K.

Jimmy Carter, President of the USA with Morarji Desai, Prime Minister of India, during their talks in New Delhi. The talks were "warm and friendly," but the point of disagreement was on Inida's cooperation in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Callaghan clarifies nuclear stand

New Delhi, Jan. 17 (Samachar): India is prepared to accept full-scope safeguards for all its nuclear plants, including those using heavy water, provided the nuclear haves agree to a comprehensive test ban treaty, involving the progressive reduction of existing stockpiles and their eventual elimination.

The British Prime Minister, James Callaghan, told a crowded news conference here that he gained this impression during his "frank and open" discussions with the Prime Minister, Morarji Desai during his three-day stay here.

Mr. Callaghan clarified that the question of India signing the nuclear non-proliferation treaty was not the main focus of his talks because, in his view, the NPT was one of the important adjuncts to the problem of nuclear non-proliferation but was not "the central part of it".

Mr. Callaghan told newsmen that it was natural for all countries to want to benefit from nuclear energy. At the same time, there was a strong and overwhelming concern that the world should be free from the dangers of nuclear destruction. By banning all tests, he said, "we will be able to prevent vertical proliferation and also perfection of new and dangerous weapons."

The Indian Prime Minister referred to the present negotiations for a test ban treaty among the UK, USSR and the USA. He pointed out how India had decided to keep away from all tests, including peaceful ones. But any treaty should not be discriminatory between those who had the weapons and others who did not have it.

Mr. Desai made it clear to Mr. Callaghan that the need of the hour was a determined effort for progressive reduction and also ultimate elimination of the existing stockpile of nuclear weapons.

According to Mr. Callaghan, the Indian Prime Minister said his government would accept a system of safeguards for all its plants if the conditions as set out by him were created.

Mr. Callaghan said he assured Mr. Desai that Britain would continue its efforts to achieve this objective and also to create conditions in which India could accept the full-scope safeguards without adhering to the NPT.

$25,000 for cyclone relief from Ottawa

OTTAWA: A joint committee was set up in Ottawa late November 1977 to help the victims of the recent cyclone in S. India. So far about $6,000 has been collected, mainly from the Indo-Canadian community of Ottawa. (A small amount came from Indo-Canadians outside Ottawa).

Much effort was put in by several volunteers by passing the hat around at functions, donating items for the tea held for this purpose, making telephone calls, etc. Individual contributions ranged from $5.00 to $200.00. The joint committee includes the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, India Canada Association, Deshantari, Malayali Association, South India Cultural Association, Ottawa Sikh Society, Jhankar, and the Canadian India Times. Mrs. T.J. Samuel has been co-ordinating the efforts of the committee.

The Canadian International Development Agency [CIDA] has agreed to match each dollar raised with three dollars. Thus the committee is hopeful in sending about $25,000 to India. In order to put this amount to the maximum possible benefit the committee has decided to sponsor a project in the cyclone hit area by providing fishing boats and nets to several needy families, through a local organization.

The committee is very pleased with what has been achieved and hopes the supporters of this project feel the same way.

Desai-Carter talks help

By our correspondent in New Delhi

New Delhi: The three-day official visit of President Jimmy Carter to India has brought the two big nations closer in sustained friendship more than ever before.

The visiting President was moved by the warm welcome and affectionate farewell given by the people of India. "I am more than pleased by the size and warmth of your welcome," Mr. Carter said.

The Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai said "He (Mr. Carter) has won our hearts."

There are many things common between the two leaders and the two nations they lead.

Mr. Carter is a "born again" Christian and Mr. Desai a "twice born" (Dwija) Brahmin. (When a Brahmin boy is given the "sacred thread" after the ceremonial rituals according to Hindu faith, entitling him to learn Vedas it is considered to be his second birth).

Carter starts the day after saying prayers and Desai after his daily Puja. Both have abiding faith in God. When Desai walked out unhurt of the wrecked Air Force plane at Jorhat in November last he believed it was God's Will and said: "God is always with me."

Both the leaders knew poverty as children and rose to the highest position in their respective countries through hard work. Both regard moral values as principles of their lives. They find solace in the scriptures, Carter in his Bible and Desai in the Gita.

Both Carter and Desai believe in democracy and human rights and cherish a common goal - a world of peace, justice and liberty for individuals and nations.

Both the leaders have mutual appreciation of each other. Replying to the warm welcome accorded to him on his arrival at Palam airport, Mr. Carter recalled his warm and voluminous correspondence with Mr. Desai whom he came to regard as a man of personal courage.

At the civic reception later Mr. Desai said: "You (Mr. Carter) have won our hearts by the way you have worked to protect the high ideals you cherish."

While Mr. Carter heads the strongest nation on the globe Mr. Desai leads the largest democracy on earth. Carter came to power (Jan. 77) when the Nixon regime became discredited with the Watergate episode. Desai was chosen to lead India (March 77) because of the misdeeds of an authoritarian rule under Mrs. Gandhi.

Both came to power through democratic process. Carter promised the American people an honest government and Desai promised the Indian people the restoration of their freedom.

In a joint declaration signed by the two leaders at the end of Mr. Carter's historic visit on Jan. 3, they shared the unwavering faith of the two nations in the democratic form of government, which guarantee to all citizens fundamental freedoms under law and the right to choose their representatives and determine their own future.

The unusually short but precise declaration said "India and the United States of America, despite differences of history and culture, are one in the recognition that the ultimate sanction of power and of public policy rests in the respect of the dignity and well-being of the individual. Regardless of race, sex, religion or social status, every human being is entitled to life and liberty, to freedom from want and without threat or coercion, to freedom of expression and worship."

Declaring that war was not an acceptable means to settle political disputes, they resolve to do their utmost to settle disputes with others amicably and within the framework of the United Nations, to help resolving the disputes of others.

About the nuclear non-proliferation treaty the declaration said "Existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons must be reduced and eventually eliminated, and the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons must be arrested. Further, every effort must be made progressively to reduce conventional arms and to redirect the productive forces so released to the betterment of mankind. We commit ourselves to work towards these ends."

The declaration recognized the obligation of Indians and Americans on themselves and to others and stated that "Nations, like individuals, are morally responsible for their actions."

The disparities in economic strength that exist among nations must be bridged and a more equitable international economic order fashioned in order to secure international peace.

"We recognize that broad economic development is essential for a modern state, but also that such progress is hollow if its benefits do not reach all the people.

Referring to technological skills to enrich the quality of life, the leaders called for "an inter-dependent community of nations to work together to protect and nurture the common heritage of our planet's resources and environment."

The declaration dwelt on principles without identifying any specific areas of Indo-US cooperation. Mr. Carter, however, failed to convince an adamant Prime Minister on India's attitude towards the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. For Mr. Desai it was a matter of principles, but he assured him that his country will not undertake any nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Morarji Desai has accepted an invitation by Mr. Carter to visit the United States of America. Mr. Desai is expected to visit the U.S. in May.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

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CITY--------------

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OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND--------------------

Food standards program

New Delhi, Jan 18 (Samachar): Raj Narain, Union Minister for Health has urged the developing countries to update their food control laws.

Inaugurating the first session of co-ordinating committee for Asia on food standards programme, he said that the developing countries should also have at their disposal the machinery to enforce these laws. The need to disallow imports or exports of adulterated or other undesirable food was of particular relevance to the developing countries, in which nutritional levels were low, he said.

Besides the representatives of F.A.O., the conference is being attended by Thailand, Kuwait, Japan, Malaysia, Korea, Oman, Philippines, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The conference will discuss, among other things, the question of strengthening the infrastructure for food control systems.

Mr. Narain said many countries in the Asian region export some important items of primary foods and even processed foods, such as meat products, nuts, plantation products like tea, coffee and other commodities to many of the advanced countries. It was likely that some of the food standards might not be attainable by the developing countries. The problems of the Asian countries, in which food habits were very divergent, might not be the same as in the Western countries." I am sure the developed countries will understand and appreciate this situation in its proper perspective", he said.

Stressing the Government of India's determination to wipe out "this social evil of food adulteration", Mr. Narain said the Government proposed to allocate more funds in the next plan for developing the existing laboratory facilities for food analysis in addition to the establishment of food and drugs laboratories.

However, keeping in view the vastness of the country it might take some time before the Government could fully achieve the objective of providing one food laboratory in every district.

Operation Lifestyle

Did you know that a small beer contains as much alcohol as a strong drink and that six ounces or more of alcohol per day can lead to alcoholism and cause cirrhosis of the liver?

When Delhi talks almost exposed

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Not only an atom bomb, but an unsavoury remark or an unmindful action could cause an explosion with a flutter when modern gadgets are around. This is what happened during the talks between the U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

On his arrival Mr. Carter had an unscheduled 30-minute talk with Mr. Desai at the instance of the former on India's policy on nuclear safeguards.

Before the second round of talks began Mr. Carter whispered to his Secretary of State, Mr. Cyrus Vance: "We had a good talk, but he is pretty adamant about the nuclear fuel thing. I pointed out we put him in the same category as the great nations like Germany and Canada and he agreed with that. I told him I would authorise transfer to fuel now. It did not seem to make an impression on him. When we get back, I think we ought to write him another letter, just cold and very blunt."

Mr. Carter never knew that a correspondent from the White House News pool was holding his tape-recorder on. The news leaked out and it made all the difference, causing embarrassment to official circles.

At the news briefing when official spokesmen said the talks were "cordial and warm", the President's Press Secretary, Mr. Judy Powell, was confronted with what the tape revealed.

He stood his ground well and explained that "he (Carter) was not giving care to the choice of words because he was not aware that it was being taped."

Mr. Powell said that the President was speaking in "unblemished and straightforward" language which was not meant for the public." There is no suggestion of any kind of coldness he added.

Later Mr. Carter explained to Mr. Desai that the report of the remarks attributed to him was totally against his intentions.

The Indian spokesman later said that "so far as we are concerned, this is the end of the matter."

Explaining India's policy on the nuclear non-proliferation treaty to a foreign newsman Mr. Desai said: "The nuclear countries should themselves destroy these weapons. They should also sign a treaty to ban all tests. Only then, they would have the moral right to ask other nations not to go in for any tests."

Another remark by Mr. Carter which evoked some criticism in the Indian press was his statement in Washington that in recent years "India turned perhaps excessively towards the Soviet Union" but now under the leadership of Prime Minister Desai India was "moving back towards US and assuming the role, I would say, neutrality."

An unmindful action of the Indian Ambassador in the U.S., N.A. Palkhiwala, was a subject matter of criticism in the Indian press and it also caused a question raised in Parliament.

According to reports Miss Lilian Carter, at a luncheon in New York recently, expressed a desire to have a pair of chappals to match a sari. Mr. Palkhiwala kneeling down, held her feet to take the measurement of her foot. An Indian newspaper carried the photograph.

The External Affairs Minister said the report had been magnified beyond proportion.

The "time capsule" being taken out by the Parliamentary committee. It took 15 days for its burial in 1973, but was dug out in 11 days in 1977 by a team working round the clock.

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New Delhi Jan 14 —
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and did not shoot, police
Witnesses said a man
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Murder attempt on Indira

New Delhi Jan 14 — A man pointed a loaded gun at former prime minister Indira Gandhi yesterday but was overpowered and did not shoot, police said.

Witnesses said a man identified later as Murari Lal Batra, 36, moved through a heavy crowd and placed the muzzle of an Italian revolver at the window of a car carrying Mrs. Gandhi, 60, in the streets of Old Delhi, where she had gone for a public birthday celebration for a religious leader, Swami Vivekananda.

A bystander and a policeman grabbed Batra's arm and together they took him to a police car.

Soon afterward Mrs. Gandhi entered the town hall auditorium and spoke for 40 minutes, making no reference to the incident. Later she talked to some of the crowd about what had happened.

Batra, an electro-plating worker, was taken to a police station and questioned on suspicion of attempted murder and violation of arms control laws, police said.

He was said to have lived in a neighbourhood destroyed during a controversial slum clearance program under the Gandhi administration.

A political worker with Mrs. Gandhi in her car said he saw an armed man approach the car and stick his arm to her window.

"The gun hit the glass and I shouted, 'It's a revolver!'" J.K. Jain, of Mrs. Gandhi's branch of the split and recently dethroned Congress Party, told a reporter. He said Mrs. Gandhi was not disturbed by the incident.

Mrs. Gandhi governed India for 11 years and resigned after her Congress Party was defeated last March by Morarji Desai's Janata Party. He adminisitation has been accused of numerous abuses during her 19-month "emergency" that ended shortly before her defeat.

She has since split with other factions of her party.

She was summoned anew yesterday to testify before a Government commission investigating the fallen regime even though she defied the inquiry two days ago by walking out of the hearing.

She said the hearings were unconstitutional and that she was not obliged to testify.

The commission chairman ordered a complaint filed before a city magistrate.

Since September, witnesses have described numerous excesses allegedly committed during the emergency, including arbitrary arrest and the use of detention for political ends.

Some charged Mrs. Gandhi and her son Sanjay, who held no official post but had considerable political power, were responsible.

[AP]

Solar energy conference

New Delhi, Jan. 15 (Samachar): Worldwide efforts to utilise sun's energy will be reported at the International Solar Energy conference beginning here from Jan. 16.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai will open the conference to be held for the first time in India and will be attended by several countries including the United States, Britain, France and developing countries from Asia, Africa and South America.

According to reports received at the conference secretariat, a large number of nations are looking to the sun for energy and several solar equipment are already on the market.

The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, Funded by Fourteen nations is exploring systems aspects of large scale application of solar conversion and related machinery around the world.

Argentina has a network of 50 stations for the automatic measurement of solar radiation with a central data pool.

Australia has an expanding industry producing solar collectors for water heating at homes, hotels and factories.

India is having a program to use sun's energy for house heating and cooling and for pumping water. Solar mini-plants for rural areas are being developed in collaboration with a German firm.

Investment opportunities in India

New Delhi, Jan. 13 (Samachar): David A. Arike, president of the Indo-American chamber of commerce, said here that there were ample opportunities — compared to many other countries — for American businessmen to invest in India.

He told a news conference that it was that strong feeling of the Chamber that inspite of real or perceived investment barriers, opportunities "do in fact exist and that American businessmen should be aware of them".

More specifically, he added, technical collaboration with Indian firms was certainly a realistic opportunity. Mr. Arteke also felt that joint venture in third countries were getting momentum.

He pleaded for the setting up of board to scrutinise foreign investment to cut red tape and streamline implementation measures.

In reply to a question, N.S. Gilani, executive vice president of the Chamber, said that India offered certain tax incentives which were unique in the world.

Ramphal's call to OPEC

New Delhi, Jan 14 (Samachar): Shridath S. Ramphal, Commonwealth Secretary-General, called upon the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to re-examine long-term possibilities of investing their resources in non-oil developing countries with a view to helping them build their industrial bases.

An urgent responsibility fell on the OPEC countries to re-examine such long-term possibilities in the matter of granting of procurement preferences to the developing countries and the establishment of joint ventures with and in developing countries to supply inputs for building their industrial bases, he said while addressing a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs here Friday.

Mr. Ramphal deplored that the new concept of complementarities which was mooted in the wake of the 1973 oil crisis between developments in OPEC and non-oil developing countries had not been pursued with any intensity and current indications were that the opportunities for such complementary development might soon be lost.

Heavy water offered

New Delhi, Jan. 14 (Samachar): The US President, Mr. Jimmy Carter's statement that his government would be ready to supply heavy water in view of the damage caused to the Baroda plant was a spontaneous offer and was not in response to any request made by India.

Knowledgeable sources said that the US President who mentioned this at the lunch he held in honour of the Prime Minister Morarji Desai, made a public announcement when he addressed members of Parliament later in the day.

It is not known if the US would propose safeguards beyond what India has already agreed to with the International Atomic Energy Commission in regard to the supply of heavy water by the USSR. If it did so, it could prove to be a hitch, depending on the nature of the suggestion.

It is stated that Mr. Desai's stand against accepting any safeguards infringing on the country's sovereignty for the supply to enriched uranium by the U.S.A. for the Tarapore Plant would hold for any heavy water supply too.

Carter's praise

Addressing the Indian Parliament in New Delhi on January 2, President Carter said that his country was "eager" to maintain and improve political and economic cooperation with India.

Applauding India's progress, President Carter said: "India is now a major industrial power. Your economy ranks among the ten largest in the world. It is virtually self-sufficient in consumer goods and a wide variety of iron and steel products."

Continuing, President Carter said: "There have been notable increases in production in nearly every important sector of industry — increases which reflect" an economy of great technological sophistication. This kind of growth makes it doubly important to try to reduce trade barriers and to promote both bilateral trade and responsibility for the world trading partners."

President Carter said: "Life expectancy has increased since Independence. The threat of major epidemics has receded. The literacy rate has doubled. While only a third of Indian children went to school in the years just after Independence nearly 90% of primary age Indian childen now receive schooling. Nine times as many students go to universities as before."

"I mention these gains," the President said, "because we tend to overlook them in our preoccupation with the problems that quite properly engage most of our attention."

President Carter continued: "We want to learn from you and to work with you however we can. In agriculture, there are also exciting new areas of technology on which we can work together. After a decade of importing grain, India now stands with a surplus of nearly 22 million tonnes of food grains."

Concluding, the President said: "whatever the differences between my country and yours, we are moving along the path of democracy toward a common goal of human development. I know I speak for all Americans when I say that I am grateful that we travel that road together."

India and the United States signed an agreement January 3, 1978 whereby India will receive remote sensing data direct from Landsat, America's Earth Resources Technology Satellite. This will give India an important additional tool for development. Landsat carries highly accurate camera systems called remote sensors and provides information which is useful in the fields of agriculture, forestry, geology, land and water management, oceanography and meteorology. More than 40 countries benefit from information provided by Landsat. Photo shows scientists in California putting finishing touches to Landsat II which was put into earth orbit on January 22, 1975.

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HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights is an area which has come into prominence these days — thanks to U.S. President, Jimmy Carter and his enlightened attitude. In Canada also the term human rights did acquire more significance after the setting up of the Federal Human Rights Commission.

The Federal Human Rights Commission appears to be dragging its feet by postponing the date on which it becomes operational. Partly this is due to the difficulties involved in setting up the necessary mechanisms to make the commission operational. However, one finds that the Government of Canada has not acted so far even in appointing the commissioners who would look after aspects such as discrimination on the basis of race, colour, creed etc. The time lag in making such appointments will delay further the activities of the Commission in the area which is becoming even more important in these days of economic hardship.

Recently it came to the attention of many that the former Department of Manpower and Immigration had a program for controlling the visits of East-Indians to Canada. Programs such as these are clearly discriminatory and only if the Human Rights Commission becomes active such activities can be checked. Also there are numerous complaints of discrimination in employment in the Federal Government on the basis of race.

We hope the Federal Government will decide to speed up the process of making the Human Rights Commission operational.

The United States President Jimmy Carter was received with warm welcome on his arrival at Palam airport on his three-day state visit to India on January 1. President Sanjeeva Reddy and his wife, Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of State of USA, and Prime Minister Morarji Desai are seen with Mr. Carter.

The politics of cyclone

Professor V. Subramaniam

An Indian visiting India from abroad in the recent months will find much cause for depressions and confusion. Two recent visits in August and December 1977 have left me twice depressed.

The colossal devastation caused by the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu in November is cause enough for much sorrow but the politics of cyclone relief is compelling reason for shame. It is on record that detailed warnings of the approaching cyclone were given for nearly three days before it struck to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Vengal Rao who stayed in New Delhi during those days and who treated it casually as a meterologist fancy or joke. On the day of the cyclone, he was in Hyderabad trying to woo the Home Minister Charan Singh for a breakfast meeting — in vain. After the event, he did try hard to do things but some of his angry and conscientious colleagues quite understandably resigned and went to work in the cyclone-hit areas. There was intense demoralization in A.P. government circles following this and New Delhi behaved abominably after the event, partly painting the A.P. Chief Minister as a bungler (He is widely nicknamed Bungle Rao) and then releasing an inadequate 100 million rupees from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Again Morarji Desai took his own time in visiting the cyclone-hit areas, while Indira Gandhi hurried to the area with alacrity, to gain some political advantage. The devastation is too vast for politicking but that was exactly what all political parties did and responsibility lies heavily on Janata as the ruling party which is widely accused of callous neglect of the South.

Things turned out better in Tamilnadu because of the dynamism of Chief Minbister M.G. Ramachandran. Not many outside Tamilnadu know that for years M.G.R. has successfully and unofficially organized disaster relief in Madras and elsewhere whenever there was fire or flood in a poor area — almost immediately after and even before the Police or Fire department arrived on the spot. This experience stood him in good stead now and the fact that some troublesome leaders of the DMK were in detention for earlier violent demonstrations — helped in organizing relief quickly. Again, M.G.R. was moderately critical of the Central Government but did not use it as an explanation for any shortcomings in the relief operation.

Apart from politicians fighting over rotting carcasses in Andhra Pradesh, there was other cause for shame too. Few Indian religious leaders went to the scene in Andhra Pradesh even as Mother Teresa and Billy Graham rushed to organise relief. Rich temples gave little and rich industrial houses not much. The only silver lining is that the cyclone has enriched subsoil water resources so much in A.P. and Tamilnadu that they can reap good harvests for some two years even with monsoon failures.

The sycophantic and shameless exhibition of 'courage' by most journalists and some intellectuals over the last few months is equally disgusting. Few will be surprised if some sensational weeklies of Bombay changed overnight after the March Lok Sabha election from fervent support to filthy abuse of Indira Gandhi — but serious journals and journalists have been staking their heroic claims for their contribution to overturning the Emergency Regime. The claim to have kept their powder dry during the whole period, waiting and watching, building up underground support and each claims to have taken the most crucial step in putting an end to the Emergency. This is ridiculous enough — and this is compounded by a substantial number of publications — about the "true story" of the Emergency — and about the bedroom secrets of Nehru or whoever. The former is based heavily on Delhi coffee house-gossip and less than half true. This includes the best-sellers of Kuldip Nayyar and Uma Vasdev and plenty of lesser-known books. A reviewer pointed out in some detail how carefully they have steered clear of some well established facts in regard to the official treatment of Sanjay Gandhi. An official circular from the P.M.'s office clearly laid down that he was not to be received by Chief Ministers - nor taken round officially. Of course he was received officially — and treated specially — because of the basic weaknesses of Indian character and of men in office. Most "revealing" accounts have mentioned the latter fact of reception without Indira Gandhi's directive to give him no official status.

Of course the truth about the Emergency is bad enough and few in India are prepared to face up to it. The hearings of the Shah commission and Jag Mohan Reddy Commission do establish factually several instances of 'excesses' — of gross abuse of power and total disregard for human rights. Indeed the Reddy Commission has concluded its labours and established a prima facie case on several counts against former Defence Minister Bansi Lal. The Shah Commission hearings (ecstatically called the best adult education course in Indian Politics — by some) show that there was official destruction of large slum areas at short notice and ruthless firing on protesting crowds. They also establish that (a) Indira Gandhi did not seriously consult her cabinet before proclaiming the Emergency and (b) that several of them who went along with her now testify about not being "consulted" — thereby disowning responsibility for decisions which they carried out. Some comments are called for on both.

Consultation with the whole cabinet is a good political convention, made to look mandatory in the Indian Constitution though I have serious doubts about the legal position. In fact, all over the world, Prime Ministers have become more powerful than their collagues and have taken decisions with barely a 'facade' of consultation and in some cases, men like Churchill have 'informed' their colleagues of decisions taken already. Indira Gandhi did a lot more of it but she did not generate this 'convention'. The most crucial of these decisions were forced on her as her cabinet colleagues proved incapable of making up their minds — in regard to the Bangla Desh war. She took it all alone before sending the Indian Army and the country acclaimed that decision when it was proved right. Cabinet colleagues have all the right to protest and resign when not consulted but they have little face left if they approve of a "decisive" Prime Minister when the going is good - and appeal to high heaven about non-consultation later. Many former colleagues of Indira Gandhi have simply proved that Indian political leadership is totally bankrupt. It cannot avoid the Scylla of collaborationism and the charybdis of anarchism.

The Congress 'split' needs a word of explanation in this context. Why did Indira Gandhi do it. Knowing that she was taking with her only a defeated part of a defeated party. On the face of it, it appears sheer lunacy. It may however be explained on the basis of two reasons. She realizes, particularly after the Shah Commission hearings that it is no use carrying with her a large company of doubting *distrustful* colleagues, — regardless of the chances of victory or defeat in the forthcoming elections. The other reason is more tragic and ominous. She is a changed woman, somewhat paranoid, goading herself into enormous dare-devilry.

Rumours in India suggest that a forthcoming split in the Janata will make the Congress split look small. One hears much about Morarji Desai not being invited or present at several party gatherings and conclaves. It is also obvious that Home Minister Charan Singh is the really dominant man in the cabinet, that Foreign Minister Vajpayee has his own strong following and that Jagjivan Ram has been pushed aside. It is interesting to note that Ram's evidence before the Shah Commission was not damaging to Indira Gandhi if not friendly, while Charan Singh has come out in public with hammer and tongs to mangle the Nehru dynasty, including Jawaharlal Nehru himself.

Is the surfeit of foreign exchange reserves a silver lining ? I am less than sure. Most of it comes not from Indians in Europe or America but those working in the Middle Eastern oil rich countries. These Indians know too well that they cannot settle down in Arab Sheikdoms and send home every cent they can spare. This pile of capital is at the moment embarrassing since the Government is not clear about how to use it before it depreciates fast. Some economists grandiloquently suggest export of Capital to developing countries in Africa or South East Asia. This raises the shades of Indian economic imperialism. Others suggest the use of it in building still more capital-intensive industries. This naturally raises objections from those who advocate concentration on agriculture and labour - intensive industry. This almost suggests the analogy of the ass between two bundles of hay.

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[Excerpts from a letter w
Krishan Kant, Member
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Jimmy Carter.]

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An open letter to Carter

[Excerpts from a letter written by Krishan Kant, Member of Indian Parliament, to the US President Jimmy Carter.]

My purpose in addressing this open letter to you, Mr. President, is to help to clear up certain misunderstandings in regard to an issue which is likely to strain the relations between our two countries in the near future — whether the US will continue to honour its commitment to supply enriched uranium fuel to Tarapur atomic power plant. India on her part has completely abided by her commitment to submit the plant to US inspection and has subsequently agreed to have the International Atomic Energy Agency as agent inspection authority of the US. Now the United States is seeking to impose unilaterally an additional obligation on India to submit all her nuclear facilities to the so-called "full scope safeguards". In other words, the United States is attempting to resile from its original commitment to supply the enriched uranium fuel under certain stipulated conditions. If India had been faced with "full scope safeguards" conditions when the bid on Tarapur plant was concluded, she would not have accepted them.

Recently, India had to purchase heavy water from the Soviet Union for her Rajasthan power plan stage II. In 1976, the then Indian administration had agreed to the Soviet conditions that the reactor should come under the full IAEA safeguard (earlier the IAEA was the inspecting authority as an agent of the Canadian Government) and the fissile material produced by the reactor should not be used even for peaceful nuclear explosions. Though the successor Government could have repudiated the commitment of the earlier Government, it did not do so. They felt that a commitment made by the previous administration to another nation must be honoured. Hence the agreement with the IAEA was concluded recently. This would indicate to you that the Morarji Desai administration is morally committed to honour all international obligations entered into by the predecessor administration. We, in turn, expect other nations to adhere scrupulously by their moral commitments and not resile from them.

I am sure you will recognise that even if the US were to succeed in imposing "full scope safeguards" on India, it will be regarded as an "unequal treaty" and future administrations cannot be expected to abide by it. In India, it will be regarded as a repetition of "Nixonian tilt" against this country and will sour the relationship between our two countries for a long time to come.

Your experts should be able to apprise you of the state of Indian technology in the nuclear field. It should be obvious to any unbiased observer that India is not preparing to become a nuclear weapon power. The necessary infrastructure, war doctrines, training for armed forces, preparations in the Government etc. to become a nuclear weapon power are wholly absent. The Indian peaceful nuclear explosion of 1974 was in fact a peaceful nuclear explosion and nothing else.

Our stand on the discriminatory "Non-Proliferation Treaty" which legitimises the cartelised possession of nuclear weapons with the Yalta system of great powers and confers prestige on possession of nuclear weapons is very well-known. Our objections to the "full scope safeguards" are similar. Are these safeguards really meant to reduce the risks of nuclear arms being used or do they constitute another way of imposing technological hegemony of the industrialised nations of the world? The "full scope safeguards" are most vitally needed in regard to the nuclear facilities of those nations which have a large number of them, in whose facilities it has been alleged there have occurred large scale losses and suspected diversions of weapon grade fissile materials and whose facilities are reported to have contributed to Israel building up a nuclear arsenal. "Full scope safeguards" are needed in nations where a large number of physicists outside the Government are in a position to build weapons. Certainly "full scope safeguards" are needed to ensure that the nuclear weapons are not used unauthorisedly in the field by the forward commanders. "Full scope safeguards" are absolutely essential against neurotic and paranoid heads of states unleashing a nuclear war. Not long ago, you had in your country such a situation. Mr. President, what should be our priorities in imposing "full scope safeguards"? May I respectfully submit that the direction of the present attempts to impose these safeguards on nations where the probability of risk of nuclear weapons being produced are minimal and turn a blind eye to the nations where the risks are very high and raise grave doubts regarding the credibility of these attempts and purposes underlying them?

SAFEGUARDS

You will be in a far more credible position, Mr. President, if your own nation had started with full scope safeguards on all US nuclear facilities and on all US weapon stockpiles. The attempts to introduce neutron bomb and cruise missiles and thereby escalating the arms race do not add to the credibility of those advocating "full scope safeguards" for others. When the ABM was introduced by the Soviet Union, there was a charge in the US Strategic Committee that it constituted a destabilisation of the strategic balance. But at this stage when the cruise missile and neutron bombs are to be introduced by the US, no one has raised this argument. This will explain to you why the various arguments put forward in the so-called arms control community of the West on dangers of horizontal proliferation do not evoke much credibility in this part of the world.

In 1968, when India was far less self-reliant than she is today, the Indira Gandhi Government was able to withstand the pressures of various powers to sign the discriminatory non-proliferation treaty which in fact licensed the arms proliferation by the five Yalta powers, and legitimised the nuclear weapon powers and their allies. In 1978, India, under Morarji Desai, more self-reliant than she was in 1968, cannot sign the so-called "full scope safeguards" in their present form which try to impose a technological hegemony on the world. The Indian Parliament will not permit it, nor the Indian people. The other day the Parliamentary Consultative Committee with near unanimity told the Foreign Minister that Parliament will support the shut-down of the Tarapur plant rather than accept the so-called "full scope safeguards". Please ponder over the consequences of such an eventuality. It will mean the US cannot be depended upon to abide by its plighted word. It will mean that India will have to depend all the time for its advanced technology on other nations. Such a development will leave a lasting scar on Indo-US relations.

Since the so-called non-proliferation treaty was imposed, the weapon powers have proliferated their weapons many times. Today, the super powers are introducing more and varied missiles, neutron bombs, killer satellites and greater throw-weights in their war heads. Since you place so much emphasis on human rights, may I ask, is not the right to live the first human right? Can those who accelerate arms race, introduce new categories of nuclear weapons and hold the entire humanity to ransom, command any credibility in advocating human rights or full scope safeguards for others?

ARMS OUTPUT

We are for full scope safeguards just as we are firmly for non-proliferation. If the nuclear weapon powers stop proliferation of weapons and subject themselves to full scope safeguards in a non-discriminatory way, India too will accept the "full scope safeguards". That would mean cut off in weapon production and production of weapon grade fissile materials by weapon powers and all nuclear facilities in the world being brought under full scope safeguards. India will fully support you if you would initiate steps in these directions. But we shall firmly resist all diversionary games of disarming the unarmed while the armed accelerate the arms race behind the smoke-screen of so-called arms control measures which in reality constitute an arms race, at a mutually agreed pace among the great powers to impose technological hegemony on the overwhelming minority of humanity.

These words are addressed not only to you but also to the Soviet Union, other nuclear weapon powers and the industrial powers who rely on nuclear war doctrines, train their troops in the use of them, have nuclear weapons on their soil and render various services to nuclear weapon carriers and yet pose as subscribers to the so-called non-proliferation treaty. This is analogous to a person proclaiming himself a teetotaller, because he does not pay for his own drinks and has it at other people's expense.

Our stand is to continue to struggle for a nuclear weapon free world. India, by its peaceful nuclear explosion and not going in for nuclear weapons, has established its credibility that even though we have the capability we do not intend to build weapons. If India too gives up its struggle against nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon doctrines, the double think on so-called "non-proliferation" and "full scope safeguards", the struggle against the mad momentum of nuclear arms race will be lost. Mr. President, India needs your support to help free the world from the madness of nuclear war doctrines. As a person dedicated to human rights and democratic values, may we count on you to understand the principles underlying our struggle?

With high regards."

New shipyard

A ship building yard is to be set up in India with Yugoslav collaboration. This was disclosed at a meeting of the Indo-Yugoslav Joint Business Council which concluded in New Delhi.

Book review

The Music of India

By F. Andal

The Music of India By Reginald Massey & Jamila Massey; Hb. pp 196. $10.00 Appreciating India's Music. By Emmons White; Hb. pp99, $6.00. Crescendo Publishing co. New York.

With the tremendous interest generated in the West, during the last decade, for Indian music, there has been an increasing number of publications available on the subject. However, much of it has been couched in highly technical jargon that could escape the average reader. In fact, some of the most scholarly interpretations of Indian Music have been published, surprisingly enough, in Europe, and North America. Alain Danielou in France, Nazir Jairazbhoy in Canada, and Walter Kaufmann in the U.S. are three distinguished Musicologists whose contributions are invaluable to the serious student of Indian Music. But until the publication of these two books, I never came across anything that was designed to reach the average person gain a true understanding of India's musical heritage; its uniqueness, its subtleties, it's main strands, it's history and it's development. It presupposes no knowledge of music. While music itself cannot be learned by reading a few books, anyone interested can begin on the road to its appreciation by getting an adequate background on its theory and evolution. These books are helpful tools in reaching that goal.

In 'The Music of India', Reginald and Jamila Massey unite in a formidable husband and wife creative partnership. Reginald Massey, writer and critic, has studied Indian Music and has written on the subject for 'The Times', 'The Guardian' and 'The Illustrated Weekly of India'. Deeply interested and involved in music, Jamila Massey has introduced several Indian musicians to audiences in the West. The Masseys have also published a novel, 'The Immigrants', a story about Asians in the United Kingdom.

Emmons White, the author of 'Appreciating India's Music' is a resident of California. For forty years he worked as a missionary in Madurai, where he studied Carnatic music and also gave concert performances. He has specialized in the art of Kalakshepam (Kirton) and was the first American to do this in India. This, of course, was many years before John Higgins (who performed in the Bay Area in 1975 during the Navaraatric Festival at the Wold Music Cente, Berkeley). So much for background.

'The Music of India' presents the subject in a clear, accurate and attractive format. The book's chief merit lies in the historical approach to Indian Music, tracing its Vedic heritage, the development of theory, the framework of Islamic influence in the North and the 20th century renaissance. Interesting anecdotes of such musical luminaries as Tansen are recounted. The book treats the concept of Tala and Raga in a comprehensive manner without ever getting lost in terminologies. It also surveys the musical development in both North and South India from Vedic times through the Islamic and British periods on down to the Modern Era. The Masseys also offer some valid criticism of the Music scene in Modern India. The list of musicians include a brief biography of 118 musicians, all the way from Abdul Karim Khan to Vishnudas Shirali. It is quite comprehensive and valuable. The chapter on musical instruments is adequate. The black and white photos and the general get-up of the book is commendable. While the discography (list of recorded material) is representative of many styles of Indian Music, the Masseys have overlooked important recordings from India, Europe and North America. I was particularly surprised at the omission of some outstanding recordings by musicians of the Carnatic tradition. Also regrettable were the omission of the excellent recording series from Nonesuch, Folkways and UNESCO. It is an oversight that does little to detract from the total scheme of the book. As Ravi Shankar writes in the foreword "... their work, lucidly expounded, sets Indian music in the wider context of India's culture and historical progress and provides an excellent foundation course."

Emmon's 'Appreciation of India's Music' is meant for just that. He believes that there ought to be three conditions before one can appreciate music: a) full attention and direct listening to music on records or live performances, b) divest oneself of all preconceptions about music and sit down before it as open-minded as a little child, and c) a good sense of rhythm. Because the book is primarily intended for the Western reader, Emmons starts off with a comparison of the typical differences between Western and Indian Music. The tone, drone, tala and scale are treated very succinctly. It seems to me that Emmons treatment of Tala forms the best portion of the book. His chapters on Raga, types of folk music and instruments have a refreshing approach. He concluded with a chapter containing a collection of songs in staff notation. The songs are mostly compositions by Thyagaraja and Dikshitar with a few Tamil folk songs. The notation for 42 primary and secondary ragas in Carnatic music are given with its characteristic ascending and descending notes. In many cases the traditional time of the day when it is to be used, and the corresponding name of the same raga in the Hindusthani system is also given. A short bibliography and a glossary of technical terms is appended. Both books, together, constitute an accurate and substantial introduction to the musical traditions of India.

The books are also available from 'Thulasi', Box 7850, Stanford, Ca. 94305.

Desai's stand on nuclear issue

New Delhi Jan. 16 (Samachar): Before India can agree to sign nuclear nonproliferation treaty it is necessary nuclear powers must first give up all nuclear tests and explosions, stop making any new additions and give undertaking to destroy stockpiles in years time, Prime Minister Morarji Desai has declared.

Mr. Desai told some American senators here India has made it clear from the very beginning no matter what any other nation did it would never have any atomic weapons. But it was surprising even after this India was being asked for guarantees and safeguards and "that too by nations which continued to build up arsenals of atomic weapons."

The five member delegation led by Senators Harrison Arlington Williams (Democrat) arrived Thursday on three-day visit at the invitation of the Indian parliament.

Indira elected president

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The Indian National Congress which celebrated its 92nd anniversary only last month is split for the second time (first in 1969), both caused by the political manoeuvring of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The splinter group which concluded a 2-day national convention here on January 3 elected Mrs. Indira Gandhi as its President. A resolution unanimously adopted by the "national convention of Congressmen" said "This convention, representing the Indian National Congress in which a majority of members of the AICC are also present, in view of its being the truly representative convention of the Indian National Congress and in order to provide effective national leadership to meet the challenges before the nation and the Congress, unanimously elects Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Congress President."

The decision did not come as a surprise because a split was the only course left for Mrs. Gandhi was on the cards since a couple of months. (Readers will recall a report which appeared in this column on 2nd November).

Having lost her political power in the electoral disaster of March last, Mrs. Gandhi was finding it extremely difficult to face the revelations of the Shah Commission. She knows well that only a subservient and captive political party can provide her a political platform to counter the consequences of the Shah Commission and give her the reqired strength and support. She will now take up the cause of the harijans and the downtrodden to lead a revolution in order to regain her fading popularity.

Mrs. Gandhi is also conscious about the fact that a large number of congressmen in the country still holds her dear to their hearts as the leader of the masses. Her camp is filled with those who had been badly mauled in the last general elections. With the advantage that she holds as Nehru's daughter, they feel that she will be able to lead them to victory some day to capture power in the event of a realignment of political forces.

Her immediate strategy would be to bag as many seats as possible in the forthcoming elections in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Assam in March to cement her political base.

The "Indira Congress" claimed that the 5,000 delegates who attended the convention included 347 AICC members, 103 MPs, 200 former MPs, eight former chief ministers, four ex-governors, 197 state legislators, five PCC Presidents and 318 DCC Presidents. However, no list was provided to newsmen who wanted to make their own assessment. A leave assessment revealed that less than 200 AICC members attended the convention.

According to the "Reddi group" only 149 of the 664 AICC members attended the convention. They also claim that many of them attended because of the misleading report that the convention was meant to strengthen Congress unity and not to denigrate the image of the party leadership or split the party. Many of them expressed surprise as to how a decision to split the party (or its take over as the conventionists put it) and to elect a new President could be taken when these items were not on the agenda at all. With an amount of sarcasm the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, Mr. Y.B. Chavan, commented: "The Janata party should thank God that she has not declared herself prime minister."

Even as the convention was on prominent leaders like Kamalapathi Tirpati, Former U.P. Chief Minister, and K.C. Pant former Union Minister, were working towards Congress unity.

ACT OF DECEPTION

Until the decision to capture the party was taken on the second day of the convention, Mrs. Gandhi kept everyone is a guessing game. In October the Indira-supporters moved for a requisition meeting of the AICC to elect a new leader to replace Mr. Bramananda Reddi and claimed that 400 members had signed the document. When the going was not good and in the face of a unity move, the idea was dropped.

In the second half of December, after a long spell of silence, and while senior congress leaders continued their unity move, Mrs. Gandhi, in a surprise move, resigned from the Congress Working Committee. In her letter to the congress president she made it clear that she would like to work as an ordinary member of the party. Seven others followed soit in a couple of days when they found taht Mrs. Gandhi's move did not provoke the congress High Command to accept her resignation forthwith.

Meanwhile, the Karnataka politics came to a breaking point with the withdrawal support by a majority of congress MLAs to the Devraj Urs ministry. The centre, acting on the advice of the Governor, dismissed the ministry and imposed President's rule.

All these hastened the ultimate split. Even when the pro-Indira faction announced on X'mas day that a national convention will be held on January 1 and 2, they pretended that they had no intention to quit the Congress. Mr. Tripathi, Mrs. Gandhi's lieutenant, said that the convention will not discuss the troubles in the party but would adopt a political resolution. A day earlier Mrs. Gandhi attended the 92nd anniversary of the party at the Congress Party office and was received, by Mr. Reddi when political pundits thought she was mellowing down.

REASONS

When finally the split came, she accepted the Presidentship of the newly formed party and gave reasons for her choice. She said she had to undertake the venture because the Congress had failed to wrest the oportunity given the policies and programs of the Janata Party government which were inimical to national interests.

Her strategy was clear when she spoke of the problems faced by her and how she was being harassed. She called upon his supporters to act firmly and be prepared to go to jail if it became necessary.

The convention also named her Working Committee Kamalapati Tripathi, Sayed Mir Quasim, P.V. Narasimha Rao, Mrs. M. Chandrashekar, A.P. Sharma, Virendra Verma and Buta Singh with powers to take appropriate steps to organize the Congress at all levels.

REACTIONS

Reacting sharply and swiftly, the Congress Working Committee in which 9 of the remaining 13 members of the Reddy group attended, accepted the resignation of eight members including Mr. Gandhi and expelled them from the party. It also replaced the PCC Presidents who joined her faction.

The committee described it as legally, constitutionally and morally wrong for Mrs. Gandhi's party to call itself the Indian National Congress. It said that any person continuing to associate himself with the new party led by Mrs. Gandhi would face disciplinary action and explusion from the Congress.

In a tit-for-tat action the following day Mrs. Gandhi's working committee expelled B. Reddi, President and Y.B. Chavan, leader of the CPP, along with all the members of Mr. Reddi's working Committee from "her congress".

Both the factions claim majority and hence the party flag, election symbol and party funds. It will take some time to prove their claims and to identify which party is which.

Carter's indiscrition

By Louis Halasz

Englewood, Fla. — On the road from New York City for a winter vacation here, I could only snatch snippets of news on radio and television about President Carter's doings in India.

But the celebrated gaffe of Mr. Carter telling Secretary of State Vance on an open mike that a "cold and very blunt" letter should be sent to Indian prime minister Desai about "the nuclear thing" came through loud and clear, and it started me thinking.

For one thing, the president knows, or ought to know, that the Indians have good reasons for refusing to renounce the possession of nuclear weapons. Even though they have no plans to produce the deadly firecrackers, they want to keep the option open. A couple of years back they signified this determination by exploding a nuclear device underground to make the point. After all, nuclear China is right on the Indian border. In addition, the Indians believe — together with many other aspiring emerging nations — that it ill behooves a nuclear giant, like the United States, to tell others not to acquire what it does possess in ample supply and continues to pile up.

The episode also demonstrated the extent of incorrigible press excesses in the current post-Watergate period. The public airing of the private chat between Messrs. Carter and Vance was inexcusably irresponsible. No conceivable national interest was served by the revelation, and no conceivable harm could have been done by simply keeping quiet. The gleeful salivation of some of my colleagues over the delightful tidbit was not only obscene, but has doubtlessly done damage to Indian-American relations the Carter trip was supposed to improve.

Unhappily, the re-occurrence of this kind of irresponsible press indiscretion is unavoidable; there is no governmental machinery to protect the national interest in such cases, nor is there any gentleman's agreement among the owners of the media to exercise self-control. Given that situation, no newsman can afford to be discrete; if he refrains from telling, the competition will, and he may find himself out in the cold, without a job.

Finally, somebody should teach the president the simple gimmick any politician knows when faced with a microphone. He would not take any chance with the deadly snake; he would not take anybody's word that it is not "live"; if he does not want to be overheard, he would simply cover it with his hand — and that's all there is to it.

One more thing. I think the president was very ill-advised in making the oblique yet obvious comparison in his address to the Indian parliament between the fates shared by Mr. Nixon and Mrs. Gandhi, just to contend that both countries are devoted to the ways of democracy.

After all, Richard Nixon is down and out for good; and while it may not be in the best taste to hit him in the prone position, there is no danger in kicking him around once more.

But Mrs. Gandhi is a wily and vengeful woman; she may be down, but most certainly she is not yet out. At least part of the reason for the Indian flirt with the Soviet Union was due to her intense dislike for all things American in general, and her hatred for Messrs. Nixon and Kissinger in particular.

You can imagine how she feels about Jimmy Carter now. I shudder to think what could happen to Indian-American relations if by some twist of fate she would get back into the saddle. I fear that not even Miss Lilian could be of assistance.

Windsor Star

Indo-U.S.cooperation

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The immediate result of President Carter's visit to India on the New Year's day his announcement that both nations would cooperate in areas ranging from agriculture to the silent void of space and solar energy.

In his address to Members of Parliament, Mr. Carter identified the Eastern India as a "promising area" for international cooperation where drought and floods alternately cut crucily into food production.

He offered the support of his government to help people of this area use water from rivers and the mountain to achieve the productivity that was inherent in the land and its people.

"We are eager to join with you in maintaining and improving our valuable and mature partnership of political and economic cooperation," Mr. Carter declared.

Departing from the prepared text of his address the visiting President said, "And because of an accident that did occur in your heavy water production plants we will make available to India also supplies from our reserves of heavy water". He was referring to the Baroda plant explosion early last month that virtually threatened to cut off supply of heavy water used as coolant or moderator for the Rajasthan atomic power plant.

His gesture was greeted with loud cheers.

Congratulating the Janata Government for its economic statement, Mr. Carter said: "I would like to see an intensified agricultural research program aimed both at improving productivity in India and at developing processes that could be used elsewhere. This program would be based in agricultural universities of our two countries but would extend across the whole frontier of research.

"We stand to work with you in developing renewable energy resources, especially solar energy. Active cooperation in this area could be of enormous help to both our countries.

Mr. Carter also said that he had authorised a shipment of 7.6 tonnes of enriched uranium for Tarapur. The supply will be made under the old contractual obligations and would not attract the provisions of the new legislation because it has not yet been adopted by the US Congress.

As a gesture, Mr. Desai said that India would agree to accept controls, which would be restricted to those plants like Tarapur and Rajasthan which have been set up with foreign assistance. India would not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty as it was discriminatory.

JOINT COMMISSION

The India-United States Joint Commission which met during Mr. Carter's visit welcomed the initiatives being taken in the Economic and Commercial Subcommission and Joint Business Council in removing problems in bilateral trade in supporting commercial cooperation between Indian and U.S. Companies in third countries and the proposal to form another group - Industrial Working Group - to undertake joint discussions and research in the field of industry, including small scale industry technology, appropriate technology and government sponsored industrial high technology.

It supported the proposal to increase the number of fellowships from 10 to 15 and initiate a visitorship program; to hold seminars in 1978, to open an exhibition in India in 1978 and one in the U.S. in 1979 and to exchange films and TV documentaries during the ensuing year.

The Commission also supported an expansion of cooperative research is new fields of wildlife and habitat, solar activity related to weather phenomena, oceanography, earth sciences, and small industrial technologies.

LANDSAT PACT

India and the U.S. signed a Memorandum of Understanding which will result in India receiving Landsat remote sensing data direct from the Landsat.

The Landsat will provide information which will be useful in estimating crops and yields, range land management, forest and water resources, mineral and oil exploration, geologic survey and mineral resource management, map making, population estimating, land use planning, helath and environmental protection, in monitoring marine resources, in disaster warning and relief as well as in planning of large river basins and deserts such as Great Indian Desert.

IDEAL CLIMATE

An ideal climate exists today in Indo-America relations. The United States, no doubt, was jubilent when democracy was restored in India and the Janata government took over the reign of administration.

The main concern of the Americans seems to be as to how to wean away India from the Soviet Union with whom India had come closer immediately before and during the emergency under Mrs. Gandhi's rule.

Most of the thorney issues between India and the U.S. are no longer relevant. With India's pre-eminence in the sub-continent, Pakistan is no longer posing a threat. In this context any arms supply to Pakistan will not be as irritant to India as in the past. Kashmir is no more a live issue and the war in Vietnam is over.

While India is adament in its approach to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, she can be friended by the U.S. by helping her solve her economic problems.

FILMS

KANCHANA SITA [Ma
Directed by Aravindan
Produced by Ravi

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FILMS

KANCHANA SITA [Malayalam]
Directed by Aravindan
Produced by Ravi

In almost every language of India, films on the Ramayana have been made — on one aspect or the other of the life of Rama, Sita and their two sons. In almost every such film the characters have been depicted as super humans of ethereal beauty and nobility. Every maker of the Ramayana film, right from the 'silent era' — the first silent film on Rama was made in 1922 — had its accent on glamour and grandiosity. Vijay Bhatt's **Rama Rajya** is the most popular and Homi Wadia's **Sampoorna Ramayana**, in colour, the costliest so far of all Ramayana films. Bhatt did make a colour version of **Rama Rajya** but it flopped — for many reasons. In Malayalam too, there have been films on the Ramayana, the best known **Seetha Rama Kalyanam** came in 1961. In its characterisation and obsession with gloss, it was no different from the other films of this genre.

The artist and the experimentalist in Aravindan has broken away from the conventional style of the Ramayana films and has come out with an offbeat creation — **Kanchana Sita**. Basing his material on C. N. Sreekantan Nair's Malayalam play — which in itself was inspired by Uttara Kanda of Valmiki Ramayana — Aravindan has discarded the set pattern of super humans, choosing his cast from among the Rama Chenchu tribe of Andhra Pradesh — from the villages of Madipally, Nalladevapuram and Pinnacapuram. No effort has consciously been made to glamourise the dark and well-built tribal people. They are in their habitual dress, ornaments and decorations. So much so, the arrows and bows the mythological characters carry in the film belong to the Rama Chenchu tribe. Besides imparting a certain authenticity, this saved the producer the expense and bother of designing costumes, headgears ornaments and so on. Scenically captivating locations, with characters placed in objective long shots, give the structure of the film its style, establishing at the same time the relationship between man and nature. The film does not have a compelling immediacy but it is an arresting piece of cinemacraft. It lacks dramatic energy yet it has memorable moments of perceptive and analytical interpretation by an artist who is an innovator and iconoclast, like Kumar Shahani (**Maya Darpan**) and Mani Kaul (**Uski Roti**, **Duvidha** and **Ashad Ka Ek Din**).

Lyrical in treatment, leisurely in pace and extravagant in visuals, **Kanchana Sita** is certainly not 'muddled mythology' as some viewers told this writer at its special screening by the Malayalee Film Society of Delhi. Of course Sita is not physically present — and that is a negative point from the commercial point of view — but she is given symbolic representation in the form of Mother Nature who by her timely intervention — the rustle of leaves, the swinging branches, the rain, and thunder and so on — saves the situation twice from deteriorating into fratricide and expresses her exhilaration at the union of Rama with his two sons. This may be giving free rein to the artist's imagination but it is this which makes the film different and refreshing (or boring to a trash addict).

Incidentally, **Kanchana Sita** marks another stage of development in Aravindan's artistic maturity. It is so different from his first film **Uttarayanam** that one would place **Kanchana Sita** in the category of Personal Cinema. It could be read at many levels: man versus nature, man versus man, gods in human disguise, an artist's eye view of the reality of Ramayana, especially some of its lesser known parts. **Kanchnaa Sita** jumps in narration at places which makes it somewhat difficult to follow. Interspersing the long and medium shots with close-ups jars the flow of images. Rajeev Tharanath's music blends with the sounds of nature and heightens the appeal of the visuals. Ramdas and Venkateswaralu, playing Rama and Lakshmana respectively, tribals both, are not camera conscious and have a screen presence which suits perfectly their roles, as Aravindan conceived them. Possibly the moulds of their personalities made him visualise the exact roles.

The film was shot entirely on the beautiful banks of the Godavari, in Undavally in Vijayawada and the Vicarabad forest belt of Telangana — dotted with murmuring brooks hoary trees and rocky landscape. There could not have been a happier setting for a tribal dance than the harvest festival Indradhwaja in celebration of peace and plenty by the tribals with all their totems, bullock headgear and the rest.

"Nature has no outline, imagination has...", Blake has said. Aravindan's imagination flies so high that it boders on the abstract.

DARSHAK
In Democratic World.

MINOO
Dialogues and direction
by Pushp Raj

Nine-year-old Minoo is precocious child like all film kids, and like all little girls she wants a younger brother to play with: her skinny black goat is not much of a companion. When her mother dies prior to childbirth, Minoo's hope is kept alive by her father who assures her that soon her younger brother would join them. Instead a step-mother takes charge. Minoo becomes insolent, rude, stubborn.

On the roadside one day she finds a child, brings it home and starts bringing it up. She runs away on being scolded by her father and moves over to a city. A angelic waif befriends her and they settle down on the pavement near a petrol pump. How the city treats innocent, helpless children is a comment on urban benevolence.

Minoo is a film on the problem of neglected children in large cities, and their exploitation by both the unscrupulous and the scrupulous: though more than half of the film is about the question of the establishment of a relationship between Minoo, her parents her step-mother, and her goat. The film-makers did not tap the acting potentialities of Baby Mun Mun — relaxed and easy — to make her the focus of the film. Had they concentrated on the plight of city waifs and shorn the adult part, **Minoo** would have been a worthwhile film for both children and adults. Mun Mun's is not as attractive a face as that of the star-actor Chaplin's Kid, but she has a screen presence that is enthralling. She can be playful and naughty or serious and sober. Master Alankar playing somewhat consciously, her friend, guide and support.

The adult roles are dispensable. Salil Chowdhary's music is sloppy — he seems to have spent his energies writing the story and screenplay.

MANTHAN
Directed by Shyam Benegal

Shyam Benegal is not as politically committed a director as Mrinal Sen. But he does make his point — subtly. His socio-economic message is that the changing circumstances and growing consciousness of their rights will make the lowly stand up, sooner than later, against the better off. In **Ankur** this was symbolized by an urchin's throwing of a stone at the zamindar's windowpane; in **Nishant** it was the villagers' collective revolt against the rich family; in **Manthan** it is a few milkmen who, to form a cooperative of their own, line up against the crafty milk merchant and the village headman in league with him. In **Nishant** everything in the finale was explicit and overdone; in **Manthan**, like in **Ankur**, Benegal's first feature film, it is understated to the point of being suggestive.

Ankur and **Nishant** had a similarity of theme, **Manthan** is so different from them though the locale again is the village. Its theme: the milk merchant's exploitation of the rural milkmen and milkmaids by paying them less than their due, blocking their efforts to form a cooperative of their own by putting their hearths and homes to fire. Sex and violence are common to all the three films. Sex was a necessary part of the plots of **Ankur** and **Nishant** (Shabana Azmi being the victim in both); in **Manthan** this is not so. The rape of a harijan girl by a member of the veterinary team that came to help the villagers is simply out of place. So is the 'leg-show' of the milkmaid (Smita Patil) who has a crush on the vet. The fire for revenge scene is another commercial concession to widen the films appeal. Today, every other Hindi film has a fire sequence, done on a lavish scale. The character of the cunning milk merchant is fashioned after the usual smooth-talking filmy villain. Amrish Puri's milk merchant sounds odd, speaking **shudh** Hindi with a Punjabi accent in a Gujarati village.

Benegal has become not only a note worthy but also a news worthy director. Determined to do his bit in improving the standard of Indina cinema, his **Manthan** is in a sense, some assurance that he won't be tempted too much by commercialism, like the two Basas-Chatterji and Bhattacharya, whose latest ventures are more in the realm of commercial cinema than of art. Benegal's style is documentary, with an unnerving directness. He has patterned the film on the phenomenal success of the Kaira milk cooperative and kept the rural flavour intact. The film is sponsored by this organization whose 500,000 members contributed a couple of rupees each towards the cost of making it.

Screenplay by Vijay Tendulkar, for which he won the award in the 1977 National Film Festival, is fascinating, though hardly terse. The film could be tightened to make it a precise statement on the gullible Indian villagers' fatalistic attitude to life, their tardiness to take to things beneficial to them, their proneness to become easy prey to intrigue and sophistry.

Girish Karnad's (the vet) forlorn looks convey that his heart was not in the film — in almost every frame he shows his ennui. Amrish Puri fits the role of milk merchant but his accent hurts the ears. Kharbanda as the beedi-smoking village headman is all vile glances and viler postures. Naseeruddin, who made his debut in Benegal's earlier film, conveys his intense doubt and dread at the townsmen's ideas of cooperatives. But once he is convinced of its usefulness he goes for it the whole hog. His brisk pace more than expresses his urgency.

The face that stands out in all its expressiveness and intensity is that of Smita Patil who made her debut in **Nishant** in a small role. Her large eyes speak for her, a fireball which spreads its glow and trails sparks in its blaze. Smita Patil is an actress to watch.

The folk song interspersed with the narration is enchantingly melodious.

DARSHAK
In Democratic World

CHARANDAS
Screenplay and direction by B.S. Thapa.

Luck smiles on a motor-mechanic (Om Prakash) and his family when he rises to become a successful industrialist. With the newly acquired wealth and luxury their life style changes too — they become mod, live solely for themselves, celebrate the birth-days and weddings of their puppies. The traditional stickler in the middle aged industrialist rebels too. He brings home one day a young "mistress" (Lakshmi) with the approval of her family, openly flirts with her, takes to heavy drinking. His wife (Urmila Bhatt) decides to grab his wealth by getting him declared "insane". Her advocate pleads in court (a divorce or criminal court, one is not sure) that the industrialist's infatuation for the young girl is insanity.

Just before the judgement is delivered, the defendant explodes a bombshell — that he treated his "mistress", a girl in distress, as his daughter. To teach his family a lesson and to bring them away from their trivial existence, he pretended to be her lover. He pines for his former life — his simple, traditional wife and obedient children. The family comes together once again amidst sobs and tea cups. The damsel in distress is reunited with her actor-husband (Vikram) who had discarded her for a sex-doll.

Om Prakash, the comedian-actor plays the mechanic-turned-industrialist with warmth, vigour and ease. He has a rough frivolity about him that is infectious. In two engaging scenes — as a drunk and as a defendant in the dock — he rants and raves — powerfully. Lakshmi fails to click as a glamour gal, though in almost every scene she appears with Om Prakash, she almost steals the show from the old thespian — with her expressive face and eyes. Vikram is gaining more confidence and polish. Urmila Bhatt who usually plays an ideal Indian woman looks ill at ease as an upper class woman.

Talkie is a medium which marries words to pictures. This is rare in an Indian, specially **Hindi** film. **Charandas** is more verbose than visual. Even its verbosity is weak in the first half. The establishment of a relationship between a traditional father on the one hand and his **pati-varta** wife and subordinate children on the other, is unevenly developed. The theme of **Charandas** is similar to Devendra Goel's **Dus Lakh** — a box office hit of a decade ago. It is doubtful whether **Charandas** will be as lucky.

UNICEF aid

New Delhi, Jan 14 (Samachar) A processed foods plant worth rupees one crore with 20-ton capacity per day will be set up at Hyderabad with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund.

Cricket test won

India has created a cricket history registering her first ever test victory on the Australian soil. They beat Australia by 222 runs on the fifth and final day of the third test at Melbourne January 4.

The final scores: India - 256 and 343, Australia 213 and 164.

Scholar lauds ethnic variety

Dr. Frye, who was speaking at a conference in Toronto recently, said that a mass culture produced uniformity and the obliteration of the distinctive and the unique. It's result, he said, was to alienate people from their environment and from their roots. In other words, it tends to be deadening.

The Canadian cultural situation, on the other hand, is a lively and exciting one, resembling a colourful and intricate mosaic. By culture, said Dr. Frye, he meant not only the creative arts, which are an index of cultural quality, but the whole life-style of a people, including their language.

When regarded in this way, Dr. Frye explained, it is obvious that a culture needs a limited area, and a time-span long enough for it to put down roots. Thus, we needed the Newfoundland tradition to produce poet Ned Pratt, the Manitoba French community to produce author Gabrielle Roy, the Jewish community of Montreal to produce writers A.M. Klein and Mordecai Richler, and the Ukrainian farming community of the prairies to produce the artist William Kurelek, whose recent death at the tragically early age of 50 was a great loss to all Canada.

"Everywhere I look in Canada," said Dr. Frye, "I get an impression of immense energies striving to find their authentic regional outlets. There is obviously a buoyant and unquenchable vitality in the country, and a widespread tolerance for, or rather a delight in, ethnic variety. Culturally, there is no reason why Canada should not become a patchwork geographic expression resembling Germany or Italy before 1870. Vitality of this kind is not afraid of change."

Dr. Frye said there were no insurmountable political or economic problems in such an arrangement. He pointed to the British Isles where a tolerant central government allowed and even encouraged ethnic minorities in Wales, Cornwall, Scotland and other places to retain their distinctive languages and cultures. Political and economic issues are indistinguishable, and nearly always separable, from cultural considerations. And Dr. Frye urged that efforts be made to achieve the necessary adjustments that would allow Canada to find its true cultural identity.

Northrop Frye is professor of English at the University of Toronto, and he has served for many years as principal of Victoria College. His books of criticism have made him internationally famous, and his Literary History of Canada, published in 1965, has become the standard textbook on the subject.

Chair of Hungarian studies

Ottawa — The Minister of State for Multiculturalism, the Honourable Norman Cafik, announced today that following a submission to the Treasury Board, a deicsion has been reached to provide a matching grant of $300,000 for the establishment of a Chair in Hungarian Studies at the University of Toronto. This grant is to match a similar amount raised in the private sector by the Szechenyi Society. Individual volungary gifts to the Society have ranged form $5 to $10,000 contributions.

Multiculturalism appointments

Ottawa — The federal Minister of Multiculturalism, the Honorable Norman Cafik, announced the appointments of Mr. Brad Barton and Merris Chiekelson to the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism. The Council is an advisory body to the Minister and assists the Minister in promoting the government's policy.

Mr. Barton, a Principal at Forest Hill's Junior High School in Halifax and active in the Black community of Nova Scotia, became Regional Chairman for the Atlantic Provinces. Mr. Chiekelson, a lawyer in Montreal, and active in the Jewish Canadian community was appointed to the position of Regional Chairman for Quebec. The appointments, made by the Minister, are for a three year period.

The Council also assists the Minister in convening national and regional conferences to provide a larger forum for discussion of issues confronting Canada's ethnocultural communities. Composed of individuals who are representative of Canada's various cultural groups, including Canadians of English, French and native backgrounds, the Council adequately reflects the great diversity of cultural groups that make up Canadian society.

The recently appointed Minister of Multiculturalism has requested his Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism to hold a series of public regional meetings. To-date meetings have been held in Vancouver, Regina and Thunder Bay. Regional meetings are also scheduled for Halifax on January 21 and Montreal on February 18, 1978.

Solar energy meet

About 2,000 international energy experts will meet in New Delhi during January 16-21 exchanging notes on the challenging prospects and problems in utilising solar power for heating, producing electricity, and its "biological conversion" into sugars and starches.

About 60 countries will participate in the deliberations.

The utilisation of solar energy in a scientific and organised manner began in India in 1950. A national solar energy plan was evolved in 1973 when an expert panel under the Department of Science and Technology was set up and the solar thermal investigation was declared a priority area.

Solar water heaters, cookers and stills are now commercially manufactured in India.

Kanti Desai, another Sanjay

New Delhi: According to reports Prime Minister Morarji Desai's son, Kantibhai Desai, 52, is working as the P.M.'s private secretary. He looks after the political affairs while leaving the administration to others. There have been allegations and rumours in and outside parliament regarding Kantibhai's position and actions. Recently he threw out a reporter who compared him with Sanjay Gandhi.

Kantibhai's actions get full support from his father. He said recently "I am 81 and need attention. My son is my attendant. What's wrong if my son accompanies me. Cite me one instance of wrong-doing by my son and I'll resign. He has given up his business to look after me."

Scheme for non-resident Indians

The Government of India have introduced a scheme to allot plots in Delhi to non-resident Indians. The land located at Badarpur, Mehrauli road, New Delhi, will be developed by the Government when alloted in plots. It will have all essential ammenities such as parks and schools, etc. as in the approved layout of areas. Plots will normally be available in size 400 square yards approximately.

Only those non-resident Indians who do not own a residential plot of land/house/flat in the name of any member of his family, will be eligible for allotment of land. The plots will be alloted on lease-hold basis. The Central Public Works Department can undertake construction work if the prospective buyer so desires. He will be required to pay in advance the cost of construction with departmental charges. The allotee will be required to pay the entire price of land and cost of construction in foreign exchange.

KANNADA FILMS FOR YUGOSLAV TELEVISION

An agreement was signed in New Delhi January 9 between India Motion Pictures Export Corporation (IMPEC) and Yugoslavia Radio and TV for TV screening of fifteen Kannada Films. The films were selected on basis of one screening of each film. The foreign exchange jworth Rs 12,000 is expected to be earned as rental value for one screening of these films.

National Day in Toronto

Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations and India Canada Assns. in Toronto have reached an agreement as regards Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations for the year 1978. According to this accord, India Canada Association will take the responsibility for celebrating Republic Day and the Federation of Indo Canadian Associations will organize Independence Day celebrations in Toronto.

Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations has also requested the India Canada Association to join the Federation. India Canada has promised to discuss about this and take a decision later.

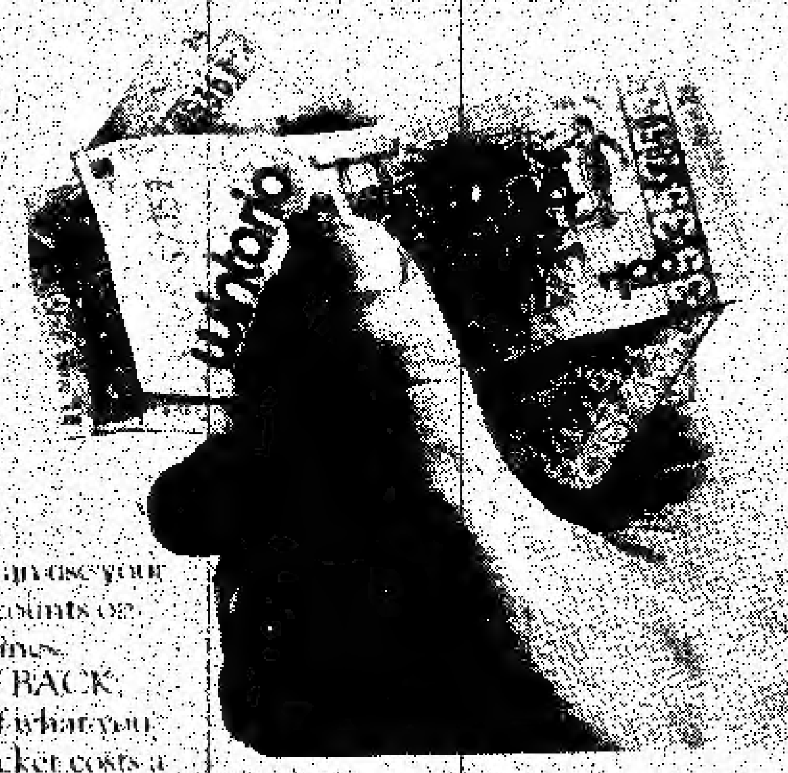
H.E. Mahaboob Ahmed, High Commissioner and M.L. Suri, Consul General have requested both the Federation and India Canada to have one National Day function.

Presidents rule

Karnataka has come under President's Rule. The Presidential Proclamation dismissing Devraj Urs Ministry and dissolving the State Assembly was issued on December 31. An official Press note said the Chief election Commissioner was being requested to hold fresh elections to the State Assembly as early as possible.

How you can save money with your old Wintario tickets.

Here's the way the plan works:



Beginning January 20, you can use your old Wintario tickets for discounts on Canadian books and magazines.

The plan is called HALF BACK, because you get back half of what you paid for the tickets. Each ticket costs a dollar, but if it doesn't win, it's still worth 50¢ to you under the new HALF BACK program.

Here's what you do:

You endorse each non-winning ticket on the back with your name and address. It is then worth 50¢ towards the purchase of any book by a Canadian author or a subscription to any participating Canadian magazine.

You can use up to four tickets for a total discount of $2.00 on each qualifying book or subscription, as long as the subscription or book itself costs at least $3.00.

Where do you get the books?

You can get the books at any Ontario bookstore displaying the distinctive HALF BACK sign. Just bring your endorsed Wintario tickets with you.

How do you get magazine subscriptions?

You choose the magazines from a list in the HALF BACK leaflet which is available at participating bookstores, Wintario ticket outlets or Ministry of Culture and Recreation offices. Then you fill out the attached order form and send it in with your endorsed Wintario tickets and a cheque for the balance.

Look for this sign.

HALF BACK
THE ONTARIO REBATE PROGRAM THAT TURNS OLD WINTARIO TICKETS INTO DISCOUNTS

Which tickets are eligible?

The HALF BACK program starts on January 20 and ends on April 12, 1978. Only tickets for six Wintario draws are eligible – January 19, February 2, February 16, March 2, March 16 and March 30. Tickets for the January 19 draw go on sale on January 6, and the last day that tickets can be turned in under the HALF BACK program is April 12.

HALF BACK — the Ontario rebate program that turns old Wintario tickets into good reading.

Robert Welch,
Minister of Culture
and Recreation

William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Reflect

By A.F. Ashta

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Indians

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H.E. Mahaboob Ahmed, High Commissioner and M.L. Suri, Consul General have requested oth the Federation and India anada to have one National Day unction.

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Reflections in an Indian eye 3

By A.F. Aahtaandl

I find the current cultural trend in Indian cities deeply disturbing. What makes it pathetic is that this trend, pervasive as it is in urban centers, is rapidly and relentlessly moving into the heart of village India. The Indian film provides an ideal starting point for the illustration of this trend.

Take the ingredients of the average Indian film that has become a box-office hit. First of all, there is colour. Lots of it. Never mind if the colour clashes and appears a bit like in those psychedelic posters of the late 60's. It is colour for the sake of colour: garish and tinged with frightfully strange hues. It can no longer be said that our films lack colour. Our films are a riot of colours. Then we have a potpourri of diverting dances. It is of no distinct variety. It is neither Kathak nor Kathakali. It is certainly not Bharatha Natyam. Nor is it Manipuri or Mohiniyattam. It cannot be any number of our delightful folk or tribal dances. The concoction is a strange one. The choreographers of our films must have taken leave of their aesthetic sense in putting together such vulgar displays. There is an element of frenzy in both the solo and group dances. A touch of voodoo mystique and whiff of polynesian airs make up the medley. Rapid gyrations are the norm. Sexuality oozes from every pore. Despite this blatant sexuality, I see nothing that is truly erotic or sensual.

There are songs, anywhere from a measly four to a thumping thirteen. The voices are those of people that we know and trust. They sound tired and screechy at times. It doesn't matter if they have been at it for a quarter century. They are veterans, and that's what counts. Of course, there are a few younger singers like Bhupendra or Yesudas or Hemlata. But they will have to wait until the veterans pack their bags. That may take a while.

The story and settings in our typical film have been repeated ad infinitum. Good girl meets bad boy; good boy meets bad girl. Romance, meaning running around in circles with costume changes designed to blend in with the foliage. Kisses are tried and abruptly frozen in situ. The suspense is unbearable. The leaves shudder and the waves come crashing furiously onto the shore. Plastic flowers open in bloom. Clouds take form, darken, and are torn asunder by peels of thunder and blinding flashes of lightning. Suddenly there is rain: torrential rain. And there is relief.

For relief there is a good measure of tears, guffaws, fights, automobile chases, and trapeze acts. The locations are predictable too. Kulu, Darjeeling, Simla, Ooty: these are favourite locales. Add to this an occasional adventure in Hong Kong, Tokyo, Paris, London or Singapore. Characters keep moving about in a social vacuum. The formula film ostensibly seeks to cater to the needs of the largest cross section of the audience. The formula has to be as simple as possible, with variations wherever needed. A simple plot in a social drama would go like this.

A boy meets a girl but the meeting is beset with problems from the very start. The girl and boy are from extremely different social and economic backgrounds. The boy is usually poor, with perhaps a questionable ancestry. The gril is rich and terribly spoiled. What is important, however, is that they are in love. Despite this very important fact, the parents of both are opposed to the match. They are aware of their respective social positions and also understand that it is better to stay where they are. This is particularly true of the poorer family. Other problems may now begin. The girl's father trying to stave off the impending doom, tries to pair his daughter off with someone else, who might turn out to be an unsavoury character. Lecherous villains might appear from thin air. Gangsters intending to hold the girl for ransom are also bound to appear. There is a period of heart rending separation, until, in a pulsating climax, all the problems are solved. The boy has made good and his wealth proves to the girl's parents that he is indeed fit to be her husband. His mysterious ancestry is suddenly revealed. He is after all, of noble blood. Nothing can divide them now. All's well that ends well! Wealth, goodness, and justice, simply come together.

Another type of formula film mixes adventure and violence. It is nearly always plagiarized. It is a fascinating exercise to go to an Hindi film and try to figure out how many foreign films have contributed to its plot. Usually the plot is pirated from a foreign film that has been commercially successful, in India and elsewhere, and, which, the producers hope, will be successful in an Indian setting and in an Indian language. For all practical purposes, the copyright convention, especially with respect to films and film plots, is not valid in India. I am told that two successful films, 'Godfather' and 'Frankenheimer's Horsemen' have been combined to make one violent epic in an Indian setting, 'Dharmatma'. 'Dirty Harry' was remade with Indian actors and settings and released as Khoon Khoon. This trend, I am told by Indian film critics, is a normal one and has proven a bonanza for Hindi producers. It has also done away with the cost of unnecessary "Original" film scripts.

There are other scattered themes ... religious and historical ... but the social drama and the adventure/violence theme form the bread and butter of today's cinema. Take any three Hindi films and two will have all the ingredients I have listed. Take Tamil films and one can see, in addition to all this rigmarole, actors and actresses wearing triple chins, pot-bellys, and devastating make-up. Recently, there has also been a rising tide of jarring foreign expressions in the speech patterns of our heroes and heroines.

Despite the seemingly hopeless atmosphere of conformity and formulas, one can discern, however faintly, the beginnings of a new cinema in India today. I am not referring to the cinema of Satyajit Ray, the artistic merits of which are truly remarkable. Ray is in a class by himself. The new cinema that is now emerging is not financed by the big studios nor does it have the stars idolized in the pages of film pulp. The new directors are a mixture of youth and age, a group of experienced veterans and talented new comers. They have combined to change the character of today's Indian cinema. It is an exciting effort. It offers a revolutionary perspective. The subjects that the new cinema deals with are quite relevant and contemporary: subjects that would be rejected in the commercial cinema: untouchability and exploitation of the lower caste; poverty and its neglect by the ruling elite; politics and political movements.

The new Indian cinema lacks all the facilities that have been given the commercial cinema. It lacks sophisticated equipment, raw stock, and, most important, capital. As a result of this, shooting is usually on an impossibly low ratio and mostly on location. These deficiencies have been turned to admirable advantage. The settings have become more realistic than the studio set and lack their transparent artificiality. Most producers cannot afford "Stars" and settle for actors, a very positive step towards improving the quality of acting in their films. A surprising number of technicians working in the new cinema are from the Film Institute in Poona and bring with them an entirely new aproach to camera work, sound recording, and editing.

One of the most memorable films appearing in India has been Pattabhirama Reddy's 'Samskaara' (Kannada). It involves a Brahmin living in a village where another Brahmin has died; but there is a problem. The dead Brahmin was an outcaste because he had been living with a prostitute and had taken to meat and drink. Yet someone has to perform the last rites because the village cannot touch food until any Brahmin that dies in it is cremated. But whoever performs the last rites also becomes unclear and an outcaste. Unable to solve the problem, the Brahmin Praneshcharya (played by Girish Karnad) leaves the village.

There are other significant films on the same theme. Shyam Benegal's 'Ankur' (Hindi) deals with the economic and sexual exploitation of the lower caste by the traditional land-owning classes. Ultimately, the seeds of rebellion against this kind of tyranny are sown.

Adoor Gopalakrishnan's 'Swayamvaram' (Malayalam) takes a different approach. A young couple are in love but they cannot marry because of caste differences. So they escape from their semi-urban setting to the city and begin to live together. The man begins to look for a job while the girl sets up house in a dilapidated slum in the city. When the man finds the job, it has a macabre twist. The employer pays with liquor instead of hard cash. He leaves and finds a backbreaking job in a saw-mill. Slowly his health begins to deteriorate, a result of the hard work and lack of nourishment. To compound it all, the woman, Sita, becomes pregnant. Neither of them can return and are caught up in the innate prejudices and cruelty of modern society. Ultimately the man, Viswom, dies leaving Sita alone with her new-born child. Gopalakrishnan's film does not end on a happy note. It leaves us with the question of what can happen. There is no resolution of the problems that are eating into our urban existence. We become aware that the problems exist and that they will continue to unless we can make some major changes in our societal structure.

I have mentioned three films of a serious nature. But for those who prefer visual poetry and touching romance, I shall unhesitatingly point to 'Chitchor'. By all means, it is a film worth seeing. It is a visual treat for the true romanticist.

The average commercial film, as I have pointed out, provides a lifestyle that is at once garish, vulgar and profoundly conformist. It is this conformity that bothers me. If films like 'Bobby', 'Kabhi Kabhi', and 'Amar Akbar Antony' are any measure of our popular culture, then we ought to hang our heads in shame. If, on the other hand, films like 'Chitchor', 'Samskaara' or 'Swayamvaram' are indicative of a growing trend within a dedicated core of a new generation of Indian film makers, then there is reason for some hope. It has been widely assumed that the common man in India prefers the sort of films that are currently mass produced. That, indeed, is a very simlistic notion. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that the common man opts for these movies simply because there is nothing better. Those who claim to set the trend in national tastes seem to have lost all sense of taste and gone in search of glitter and gloss. The Indian cinemagoer has been vastly underestimated by the film producers. And the result has been quite pathetic in an art form that shows tremendous potential for the future of India.

Cosmopolitans from India

(Reprinted from Social Service and Modern Society)

Parmatma Saran

(Cont'd. from last issue)

Indian Subcommunities

It is interesting to note that religious, regional, linguistic, and caste factors still play an important role in the lives of the Indians living here. Indeed, subcommunities are built along these very lines.

As the community grows in size and complexity, Indians associate more and more with people of their own region, caste, and language. Thus the larger social network, also to a great extent, evolves along these lines. The emergence of regional associations strongly suggests that the regional associations serve the purpose of maintaining a separate Indian identity, plus providing a setting for meeting people coming from the same region who also speak the same language.

Social Network and Identity Maintenance

In most cases studies of ethnic groups clearly involve the study of networks. This approach is particularly appicable in the case of Indian immigrants living in New York City. The emergence of a large number of organizations, grocery stores, restaurants, movie showings, centers of cultural activities, temples, and similar activities and its relationship and meaning to the Indian community provide an interesting example of how these networks operate and serve as a means of identity maintenance.

Members of a given organization very often become personal friends and develop social contacts with one another. As a result, they establish a pattern of relationships with each other and develop a network system. Upon examination of many activities, both formal and informal, within the Indian community, we find that there exists a social network. Not all members would necessarily be part of a network, but most of them are. In regional associations especially networks are stronger and more prevalent.

These networks also develop informally. The owner of a grocery store or a travel agent or an insurance agent has direct contact with many members of the community and often serves as a link between those who themselves lack direct contact, and hence can support and maintain their identities through such networks.

There is a large number of organizations within the Indian community. When members of these organizations meet formally they are, of course, very conscious of their heritage and take a sense of pride in being part of these groups, which perhaps gives them great psychological satisfaction. Even when they meet informally, conversations very often center around these organizations. They have become very important in the lives of their members.

Many young Indians now attending college, whose parents emigrated much earlier than the new immigrants, have always identified with blacks and Spanish groups; that has been their identity. Since there were no Indian organizations when they were growing up, they never participated in any. As a result, they do not necessarily identify with Indians.

Policymaking guidelines

An examination of the Indian community in New York City gives many insights and provides a new direction in the study of ethnics, their patterns of adaptation, and processes of assimilation. Unlike older immigrant groups, structural assimilation for Indians is relatively smooth. Their behaviour patterns and attitudes also suggest a strong sense of ethnicity and its desirability, and a growing support for cultural pluralism. A comparative study of the new immigrants — that is, East Indians, West Indians, Pakistanis, Philippinos, Vietnameses — is warranted to help scholars and administrators understand the implications of the new immigration and privde guidelines for policymaking.

Formal Organization, Informal Activities

Beyond the problem of finding jobs and settling down, members of any immigrant group face a psychological crisis as a consequence of migrating, and that is the identity crisis. On the surface, it appears that various organizations within the Indian community have come into being for the purpose of organizing social, cultural, and religious functions. In fact, this is quite true. However, it goes beyond this and results in the maintenance of boundaries and identitites.

Air India calendar available

As in the past Air-India has produced this year a unique 1978 calender. The theme of the 1978 calender is Indian wildlife. Air-India with its interest in the protection of wildlife dedicates this calender to all individuals and organizations whose efforts have contributed to the effective protection of wildlife in India.

Those who wish to have a calender may fill up the coupon below and return the same to Air-India. Supplies are limited and calenders will be mailed on a first come first served basis until supplies last.

To: Manager - Canada
Air India
360 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5H 2V6

Please forward my free Air-India 1978 calender to:

NAME.........................

STREET.........................

....

CITY.........................

POSTAL CODE.........................

I last flew Air-India in ____________
month year

☐ Check this box if you have never flown Air-India before..........

Legal action against Indira

New Delhi Jan 12— A former Indian chief justice yesterday instituted legal proceedings against former prime minister Indira Gandhi for refusing to give evidence to his commission on alleged excesses during her emergency rule.

A conviction could mean a jail sentence of up to six months or a maximum $120 fine, or both.

Former chief justice J.C. Shah, head of the inquiry commission, said he regarded Mrs. Gandhi's refusal to make a statement under oath as an offense under the Indian penal code. He directed the commission's secretary to file a complaint before a Delhi magistrate.

Commission sources said this probably would be done in a day or two. The next step is likely to be a summons for Mrs. Gandhi to appear in court, legal sources said.

It will be Mrs. Gandhi's second legal battle since her general election defeat last March. Just over three months ago, she was arrested on corruption and misuse of power charges, but was released unconditionally the next day.

Mrs. Gandhi appeared at the commission for the third day running yesterday but refused to make a statement under oath because, she said, she was not bound legally or constitutionally to do so.

The commission began hearing evidence about alleged emergency abuses last September.

Mrs. Gandhi twice refused requests to appear. Then she was summoned to give evidence about 11 cases including the appointments of officials, arrests and detentions without trial and events leading to the emergency declared in 1975.

Her lawyers unsuccessfully challenged the commission's procedure earlier this week. Mrs. Gandhi was told Tuesday she would be submitted to questioning.

[Reuter]

Gandhi Memorial Day

Members of East Indian community will observe Gandhi Memorial Day on Sunday, January 29, 1978 at 3.00 p.m. in the Screening Room of the Regina Public Library (12th Avenue and Lorne Street, Regina).

Thirty years ago, on January 30, 1948, Mahatma Gandhi fell victim to an assassin's bullet.

Program of the meetings will include a film show, hymn singing and readings from Gandhi.

Dr. H. N. Gupta has kindly agreed to act as the convenor.

Universal Brotherhood Week

Plans are under way to host a Universal Brotherhood Week in Regina in the first week of October, 1978 in commemoration of the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.

The week-long Conference will consist of seminars on different aspects of Gandhian thought, Inter-Faith Conversaziones, Plays and Films.

Suggestions from our readers will be gratefully received.

Cyclone Relief Fund

Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations in Toronto has received pledges for the Cyclone Relief Fund until January 10th, 1978, $30,845.00.

Various Indian Associations in and around Toronto, other parts of Ontario and Quebec have already started mailing cheques to the Federation. The Federation has been giving the money as it comes, to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

A total amount of $10,343.25 was given to Red Cross by the Federation during December. Red Cross has been giving top priority in mailing receipts to the Cyclone Relief Fund donors.

Bharathi Kala Marram is organizing a musical entertainment evening on January 21st. by "Swarsangham". All the proceeds will go to the "Federation's Cyclone Relief Fund".

TULASI

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Stanford
Cal. 94305

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Our purpose is to preserve and foster a lasting love affair with India among overseas Indians, their children, and their friends.

Our medium will be books of merit, audio-visual media and live arts.

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Do yourself a favour.....**REDISCOVER** India..... Do your friends a favour..... Help them **DISCOVER** the wonder that is India.

We also have an innovative childrens book program...... a program that will kindle a genuine respect and love for the heritage of India.

1. Collected Poems and Plays. Tagore 466pp. Hb. MacMillan.... $10.95
2. The Wonder that was India. Basham 567pp. Pb. Grove Press......$6.95
3. Everyday Art of India. Bussabarger 203pp. Pb. Dover......$4.50
4. Stories from Panchatantra., 3 vol-set 200pp. Hb. Lotus Books......$3.00
5. Indian Fairy Tales. Jacobs 256pp. Pb. Dover......$3.00
6. Musical Instruments of India. Krishnaswami 102pp. Pb...... $1.50
7. Indian Dancing. M. Sarabhai 56pp. Pb......$1.50
8. Shilappadikaram. Ilango Adigal 211pp. Pb....$3.25
9. Gift of Cow (Godaan) Premchand 442pp. Pb......$3.95
10. Great Sanskrit Plays in Modern Translation. P. Lal 396pp Pb......$4.45

Indian costumes exhibition

"Sringar: A Pageant of Indian Costumes" opened at the Museum of Natural History, second floor, on Thursday, December 15, and continues through March 26, 1978.

The exhibition has been organized for a two-year tour of the United States by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service, with support from the Government of India's Commerce Ministry and Air-India.

"Sringar" is a Hindi word meaning adornment, the art of decoration. The collection of 54 costumes from the collection of Air-India was compiled by Indian designer Roshan Kalapesi, who has done years of extensive research in the field and spent a year collecting these authentic dresses. The styles of dress represent the geographical and cultural differences in the vast sub-continent of India. According to Miss Kalapesi, "They were selected purely for their design value. Each outfit shows a distinct style in its cut or in the manner of its drape. No attempt has been made to keep to historical periods nor to represent all the various regions or peoples of the country."

The collection has been grouped into seven sections to represent ancient cultures, folk dances, villages, classical dances, "pagdis" or headgear, towns and cities, and the Royal past.

The unique aspect of this collection is that it represents styles of dress that are seen not merely in a museum, but on real people in India, one of the last countries where people continue to dress in styles that are thousands of years old.

One of the oldest outfits in the collection, nearly 100 years old, is the Moghul "Choga", a long overcoat made of fine Pashmina wool and embroidered in gold. This style was originally promoted as a common unifying dress by the great Moghul Emperor Akbar in his attempts to reconcile people of different cultures. Other outfits that are of the same age are the Patola and Paithan saris and the Naga warrior outfit.

The most romantic grouping is that of the Royal past, with all the glamour and opulence evoked by the lives of royalty. The Maharani of Jaipur's ceremonial dress is of exquisite gold embroidery. The most colorful and dazzling is the classical dance grouping, and the "pagdis" or headgear section, which has an intriguing variety of hats.

The love of the Indian peasant for color and beauty is shown in the sections on folk dances and villages. The villagers compensated for their simple surroundings by adorning their costumes with beautiful embroideries and jewelry. Since there were no banks in the past, all their worldly wealth was invested in jewelry made of precious metals and worn as they worked in their homes and fields.

Interspersed among the costumes are a selection of antique musical instruments and craft pieces, the most distinctive being the Tanjore work pot of copper and silver carvings.

"Sringar" will provide American museum goers with a colorful look at the people and culture of India through their costumes and handicrafts.

The traveling exhibition was originally created by the National Institute of Design in Ahmedabad, India.

Catalogs will be available in the museum's shop. The museum is located at 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, and is open seven days a week, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Admission is free.

from the Office of Public Affairs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

SRINGAR, A PAGEANT OF INDIAN COSTUME

Poet Pant dies

Doyen among the Hindi poets, Sumitranandan Pant, died in Allahabad on December 29, following a heart attack.

He was 77.

Mr. Pant was one of the leaders of the "Chhayavad" school of Hindi poetry.

He was awarded the prestigious Jnanpith Award for his work "Chidambra" in 1971. His latest work "Satyakaam" is considered as one of the greatest epics in Hindi literature.

MULTI-PURPOSE INDIAN NATIONAL SATELLITE

A multi-purpose Indian National Satellite for use in telecommunication, television and meterology will be ready by 1981. This was stated by the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation, Professor Satish Dhawan.

Haj Council donation

The Central HAJ Council of North America has donated $4,500.00 (approx.) in medicines to the Federation of Indo-Canadian Associations, to be sent to the cyclone effected area in Andhra Pradesh.

On January 9, 1978 Nazeer Ahmed, Canadian Representative of The Council made this presentation (in five cartons) to V. Basavaiah, president of the Federation in Toronto. Though the Federation is not collecting anything in kind and accepting only cheques, they made an exception in this case and accepted medicines. They will be forwarded to India by air as soon as possible.

Coming events

Ottawa: On Thursday February 16, 1978 at Billings Bridge Shopping Centre there will be a Community Blood Donation drive between 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. and 6.30 p.m. - 8.30 p.m. at which you are urged to give blood, the gift of life. Make your pledges now by contacting Pool Roy at 828-4081 or the executive of India Canada Association, Indo-Canadian Community Centre, Deshantari, Ottawa Sikh Society, Malayali Association, South India Cultural Association and India Student Association.

Carteranand

New Delhi: Just as the U.S. Air Force plane carrying the U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife landed at Palam airort at 2.15 p.m. on the New Year's day, a male child was born to Mrs. Gaitri Devi in the small town of Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh not very far from New Delhi.

The father of the child felt that the coincidence was a good omen and named the child "Carteranand."

Kitchen

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family dining place, was fo
appreciate great seafood at
single seafood restaurant in L
years it became the world's la
is still growing. And why
England Clam Chowder for
$1.99 for a half dozen? That's
Stuffed Shrimps (tender, sw
crab meat mix) for just $3.59
ordered Broiled Icelandic Lob
me. The order came with ab
fries and some other tidbits a
with a special tiny fork ($4.
lobster was the size of a shrim
attached in a lot of shells. For
Red Snapper for $4.19. St
crabmeat filling for $3.59.
fried shrimp, oysters, scallo
fillet) is the answer for some
one dish for just $4.49. The
dinner may order the "Tower
lighthouse glass) containing
Rican Rum. This drink has
While visiting Disneyland,
oasis for those that thirst for
offers a quick healthy snack
ideal place to go to is the Cry
buffet style restaurant wh
decorated large airconditione
before one wants to eat make
customers. Here one may fi
to Mexican food. I hope you
too.
Watch for some recipes f
World.

Bias cit

By Iain Hunter

The Federal Court of Canad
overturned a decision of a
Service Staff Relations
adjudicator on the ground
he had tried to exercis
powers of a deputy ministe

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for color and beauty is shown in the sections on folk dances and villages. The villagers compensated for their simple surroundings by adorning their costumes with beautiful embroideries and jewelry. Since there were no banks in the past, all their worldly wealth was invested in jewelry made of precious metals and worn as they worked in their homes and fields.

Interspersed among the costumes are a selection of antique musical instruments and craft pieces, the most distinctive being the Lamang work pot of copper and silver castings.

"Sringar" will provide American museum goers with a colorful look at the people and culture of India through their costumes and handicrafts.

The traveling exhibition was originally created by the National Institute of Design in Ahmedabad, India.

Catalogs will be available in the museum's shop. The museum is located at 10th Street and Constitution Avenue, and is open seven days a week, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Admission is free.

from the Office of Public Affairs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

icil donation

of The Council made this presentation (in five cartons) to V. Basavaiah, president of the Federation in Toronto. Though the Federation is not collecting anything in kind and accepting only cheques, they made an exception in this case and accepted medicines. They will be forwarded to India by air as soon as possible.

Carteranand

New Delhi: Just as the U.S. Air Force plane carrying the U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife landed at Palam airport at 2.15 p.m. on the New Year's day, a male child was born to Mrs. Gaitri Devi in the small town of Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh not very far from New Delhi.

The father of the child felt that the coincidence was a good omen and named the child "Carteranand."

Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

New Hobby Part 2

Other restaurants we went to included International House of Pancakes, an informal family place that not only offers a variety of crepes but also good seafood and veal dishes. Red Lobster, another family dining place, was founded on the principle that people appreciate great seafood at very reasonable prices. It began as a single seafood restaurant in Lakeland, Florida in 1968. Almost in 10 years it became the world's largest seafood restaurant chain, and it is still growing. And why not? Where else will you get New England Clam Chowder for .59 cents and oysters on the half shell $1.99 for a half dozen? That's just for starters. There were Broiled Stuffed Shrimps (tender, sweet shrimp stuffed with a delightful crab meat mix) for just $3.59 and Broiled Florida Lobster for $5.69. I ordered Broiled Icelandic Lobster Tails because this dish was new to me. The order came with about 18 to 20 tiny lobster tails, french fries and some other tidbits as well as a small cup of dipping sauce with a special tiny fork ($4.59). I was surprised to see that this lobster was the size of a shrimp. It was tasty but had very little flesh attached in a lot of shells. For fish lovers, there is a delicate Broiled Red Snapper for $4.19, Stuffed Fillet of Flounder with spicy crabmeat filling for $3.59. Neptune Platter (broiled fillet of fish, fried shrimps, oysters, scallops, deviled crab cake and fried fish fillet) is the answer for someone who want to enjoy everything in one dish for just $4.49. The customer who enjoys a drink before dinner may order the 'Towering Lighthouse' (in a special souvenir lighthouse glass) containing tangy punch and 2 full ounces of Puerto Rican Rum. This drink has earned its status as the house specialty.

While visiting Disneyland, The Sunshine Pavilion is a welcome oasis for those that thirst for a cool drink of citrus juice and it also offers a quick healthy snack made from citrus fruit. For dinner, the ideal place to go to is the Crystal Palace. It's a beautiful self-serve buffet style restaurant which attract many visitors. A nicely decorated large airconditioned interior with plenty of seats to rest before one wants to eat makes it a lot easier for the tired Disneyland visitors. Here one may find everything from barbecued chicken to Mexican food. I hope you will enjoy as much as we enjoyed there too.

Watch for some recipes from The Sunshine Pavillion at Disney World.

Bias cited by court

By Iain Hunter

The Federal Court of Canada has overturned a decision of a Public Service Staff Relations Board adjudicator on the grounds that he had tried to exercise the powers of a deputy minister.

But the court agreed with the adjudicator that Sant Singh, a public servant who had run unsuccessfully as a Tory in the 1974 federal election, was improperly denied contract procedures for advancement to a higher pay level.

The PSSRB official, Donald O'Shea, said there was evidence of political bias against Singh in the health and welfare department where he works as an economist.

O'Shea had severely criticized top officials in the department for the "suspicious" way in which Singh's case was handled, and ordered the deputy minister, Bruce Rawson, to advance Singh to the higher pay bracket.

The government appealed the ruling to the Federal Court.

Chief Justice Wilbur Jackett, Associate Chief Justice Arthur Thurlow and Mr. Justice William Ryan set aside O'Shea's decision Tuesday and referred the case back to the adjudicator for a rehearing.

They ordered O'Shea to decide on proper relief for Singh on the basis that procedures stipulated in the collective agreement for advancement had never been followed in this case, and ruled that the adjudicator could not fulfill the functions of the department or deputy minister and should make a decision after hearing evidence from both sides.

During the day-long hearing, the chief justice disagreed with O'Shea that Singh had been subjected to "disciplinary action," by being denied the proper procedures for advancement.

He said that even if the minister himself had said "get rid of this man, he's a Tory," this would not be disciplinary action but "the exercise of political patronage."

The chief justice suggested there may have been "straight prejudice, straight bias," against Singh within the department.

After the decision, Singh expressed regret about the delay in his case which began in 1975, the year after he ran for the Conservatives against Liberal Tom Lefebvre in Pontiac riding.

"What wrong did I do? What crime did I commit?" he asked.

In the House of Commons last October, Conservative MP Walter Baker (Grenville-Carleton) accused the Liberal Government of persecuting Singh for running as a Tory, but Health Minister Monique Begin refused to interfere to stop the appeal of the PSSRB decision.

There was also evidence that Singh's candidature had been "derisively" referred to during committee meetings, and that his supervisor, William Mennie, had passed on the suggestion of Assistant Deputy Minister Pierre Gravelle that he look for other work because of his political aspirations.

O'Shea had also found that the department improperly concealed from Singh reports of the assessment committees.

Chief Justice Jackett said the rejection of the two reports by the deputy ministers meant that Singh had been denied the performance assessment to which he was entitled under the collective agreement.

He said the adjudicator, in rehearing the case, might recommend to the deputy minister that he comply with the agreement and assess damages against the department.

But he said O'Shea did not have the authority to assume the deputy minister's function and order the public servant's advancement himself.

[The Citizen]

Anjali's dance in Sarnia

By Heather Ruth

The Performing Arts are alive and reaching the smaller cities and communities of Canada. And the people are responding in large and appreciative numbers. Their appetites are insatiable.

Just recently, in Sarnia, Ontario — a metropolis of 60,000 — East Indian culture of the highest calibre hypnotized a large audience. For more than two hours, Anjali whirled and danced her way into the hearts of everyone.

There are only superlatives to describe her brilliant performance that introduced Classical Indian Dancing to this area for the first time, drawing ardent admirers from London, Ontario and Michigan, U.S.A.

Judging by the many comments overheard by those present, Anjali was "fantastic", "spellbinding", and "movingly expressive".

Anjali (Anne-Marie Gaston) is a Canadian who's involvement with the classical dances of India extends over thirteen years. During that time she has studied under renowned gurus of the art and accordingly presented three variations on her programme: Bharata Natyam (from Southern India), Kuchipudi (previously an all-male dance-drama) and Odissi (of Orissa, kept alive to the present day by temple dancers).

Visual senses were treated to stunning costumes and dazzling jewellery which, when combined with Anjali's facial expressions and intricate arm and finger movements, provided sheer enchantment.

One of the most appealing aspects to her programme was the presence of Anjali's husband, Tony, who provided coloured slide backdrops relating to the various dances. Before each segment, Mr. Gaston prepared the audience with an explanation of the story to be presented while Anjali carefully demonstrated the refined movements.

Consequently, when she danced to the music (originally recorded in India), even the most uninitiated member including the many children present, was able to follow the tale exactly.

The first half of the programme included Natanam Adinar, an exciting dance acknowledging Siva, one of the greatest gods of the Hindu pantheon, as the most supreme of dancers. This dance encompasses the forces of creation and destruction, its rhythm being life itself. An incredibly compelling performance.

The sixth and last item of the first half was Tillana, a thrilling dance in which the feet of the dancer and the playing of the drum weave complex rhythms around a musical theme.

One of the most beautiful pieces in the second half was a selection from the 12th century "Gita Govinda Suite", written by Jayadeva. Anjali wove a spell as the young girl, Rhadha, who longs to be united with her beloved Krishna.

Anjali, meaning greeting, brought to the captivated audience a true expression of beauty and artistry in classical Indian dancing.

It is hoped that Anjali will return very soon.

ANJALI

Police being sued for racism

Toronto: Jan 4 — A former metro policeman fired during his probation is suing three policemen for racism, his lawyer said yesterday.

James Lockyer, lawyer for Hargit Ahluwalia, an East Indian who was dismissed from the police department about a year ago, said the action for damages due to racism is "as far as we know unprecedented." "We're alleging that racism directly or indirectly led to Mr. Ahluwalia's dismissal, and that's the damage."

Mr. Lockyer has also filed a motion in Divisional Court on Mr. Ahluwalia's behalf asking that his dismissal be reviewed on the grounds that he wasn't given any written statement charging misconduct or incompetence.

The motion also alleges that Mr. Ahluwalia's dismissal was based on bias and racial prejudice. Mr. Lockyer said this motion is "stationary" while he waits for a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in another case about whether a probationary constable is entitled to a hearing when he is dismissed.

[The Globe Mail]

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Wanted a well settled Brahmin boy for a 20 year old girl 5'6" studying in Canada. The boy must be Canadian or American landed immigrant. M-1357. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from suitable Panjabi girls for a well established (in Canada) Panjabi divorcee in his forties. Reply M-1358. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for North Indian Hindu bachelor, 24, 5'4", settled in Toronto. M-1359. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted for a highly educated, 27 year old, Panjabi, professional well settled in Toronto, a suitable match preferably professionally qualified. Reply with recent photo to M-1360. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for North Indian Hindu bachelor, 24, 5'4", settled in Toronto. Photo and details in first letter to M-1361. The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for young Punjabi Brahmin, engineer, 29, 5'11", caste no bar. Phone (416) 292-7468.

Correspondence invited from beautiful girls preferably Eng. or doctors for handsome Aggarwal 29 yrs., Petroleum Eng., M.S., working as a Director of Computer Centre for Oil Exploration in U.S.A., earnings $25,000 plus yearly. No bars. Write with a returnable photograph. Corresponding address: Dr. S.K. Garg, 32, Swansway, Ottawa, Canada. Tel. 746-5318.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for Rajasthani Moslem background gentleman, 40 years, 6'-1" tall, 176 lbs, good looking. Canadian citizen. Have a trade well paying job in building construction field. Owns properties. Seaks a girl tall, slim, good looking, age from 28 to 35. Moslem or Hindu. Please write with phone number and photo M-1342. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from suitable match settled in Canada/USA for a beautiful Brahmin girl, 21, final year M.A. student in Delhi. Brothers and uncles settled in Canada. Please write with details to M-1326. The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Punjabi beautiful Walia girl, 21, height 5'-2", fair complexion, college graduate, good family. Visiting sister in Canada. Contact Amrik 76[illegible]-5316 (Toronto), or Paul 76[illegible]-4830, Toronto.

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Matrimonial correspondence invited for a Hindu-Punjabi Khatri girl, 24, landed immigrant, well educated and earning a good salary. Reply with details and photo to M-1362. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from gentlemen 24-28 well settled for an intelligent, pretty 22 M.A. girl willing to migrate to Canada. Relatives very well settled in Canada. Please reply Box 102 Boucherville, P.Q., Canada.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from "Canadian immigrants or citizen" Punjabi Bramin girls for Panjabi Brahmin boys aged 23 and 25. Boys would like to migrate to Canada from India. Respectable family. Boys' brothers and sisters are settled in Canada. Write with details to M-1363. The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from professional girls for a 32 year old Punjabi youngman, highly educated and professionally well placed (salary $32000/yearly). Visiting India soon. Please write to M-1364. The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from ladies between 21-30, preferably professional, for a handsome Arora Sikh bachelor, 5'-7", Ph.D., settled in Canada. Visiting India shortly. Please correspond with full details and photo to M-1348, The Canadian India Times.

Hindu boy, 28, accountant wishes to marry a nice and healthy girl. Please reply M-1352, The Canadian India Times.

Very special match for a Punjabi bachelor, 34, who has everything: Good looks, good education, good business and the rest. She should be intelligent, pretty. No other bars. M-1353, The Canadian India Times.

Crocodile farm

Ahmedabad, Jan 18 (Samachar) The historic Kamleshwar lake forming part of the 1450 square kilometre world famous Gir Lion sanctuary in the Junagadh district of Gujarat State once used for fish breeding has been turned into the biggest reserve for marsh crocodiles which is facing extinction.

The wild life department of the Gujarat government's forest department has launched the ambitious program formulated by Romulus Whittaker, director of the Snake farm, Madras.

The Kamleshwar lake is the habitat of over two hundred crocodiles, some of them five to six and a half metres long, the maximum length attained by the species.

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Immigrant services in Surrey

By Ruth Gordon

(Canadian Scene) — The Immigrant Services Society of British Columbia began its service in Surrey in November 1975. All programs have followed a two-directional approach: direct services are provided for immigrants, and educational and assistance programs are made available to residents so that they may become familiar with incoming cultures. An important factor in the Surrey-Delta operation is that it relies almost completely on volunteers who come not only from the resident community, but also from the immigrant community, thus providing an opportunity for understanding and cooperation to grow, and for newcomers to become actively involved in the Canadian and community life. The program was so successful that a larger office was opened at Cedar Hills Community School, 12370 - 98th Avenue, Surrey. Those seeking assistance should call 684-2561 and ask for Christian.

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